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SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 24 May 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a memorandum on war crimes and crimes of genocide in eastern Bosnia (communes of Bratunac, Skelani and Srebrenica) committed against the Serbian population from April 1992 to April 1993, deposited with the State Commission for War Crimes (see annex).**

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 115 (c) of the preliminary list and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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* A/48/50.

** The annex is being circulated in the original language of submission only.

YUGOSLAV STATE COMMISSION
FOR WAR CRIMES AND GENOCIDE

ANNEX

MEMORANDUM
ON WAR CRIMES AND CRIMES AND GENOCIDE IN EASTERN BOSNIA (COMMUNES OF BRATUNAC, SKELANI AND SREBRENICA) COMMITTED AGAINST THE SERBIAN POPULATION FROM APRIL 1992 TO APRIL 1993

Belgrade, April 1993

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Introduction

The Serbian population inhabiting the part of eastern Bosnia called Podrinje (the Drina river valley) comprising the communes of Bratunac and Srebrenica,and of late also the commune of Skelane is subjected to constant pressures and a depopulation process.

Since a long time ago, one could say for centuries, the Drina river has marked the frontier between the Serbian state, stretching along its right bank and the various states that replaced one another under various occupations on its left bank and in the region of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Invariably, all occupying powers in the past sought, without much regard for the means employed, to move and remove the Serbs from Bosnia farther away from its border with Serbia. This lies at the root of the intensified cleansing of the Serbian population from these territories.A consequence of the intensified ethnic cleansing in Podrinje is the almost radical alteration of the national structure of the population with Serbs accounting for a lower and lower share.

Ethnic cleansing, repeated persecution and the destruction of everything Serbian, starting from the people themselves, to their settlements and property makes us duty-bound to tell everyone who is interested in our fate about it.

It goes without saying that the documents we have available are neither complete nor final. The war is still not over, the suffering of the people continues, and new victims are falling every day here.However, what is already known, what has happened over this period of less than a year, has the proportions of a human and material disaster unseen even by those who witnessed past wars. It is therefore incumbent on us to testify about that catastrophe, at least with what documentation we possess at the moment, which we managed to collect under quite difficult conditions.

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SURVEY OF PREVIOUS CRIMES

In the two last world wars alone the number of civilian victims among the Serbs in Bosnia-Herzegovina was unmatched by any European people in the same period in proportion to their size.

As throughout the previous decades under Austro-Hungarian rule the Serbs would not accept to be its subjects, at the outbreak of the 1914 war they were declared arch-traitors.Court processes began throughout Bosnia immediately thereafter.

From these parts or from what then was the Srebrenica district, about 20 Serbs were convicted for arch-treason. They were all eminent men from this region. Two of them were Orthodox priests. The fate of the archpriest Milan Petković is in point of fact symbolic of that of many Serbs from Bosnia and from this particular region.He spent the First World War serving a prison sentence, he survived that war,but not the next one. In the second world war he was arrested again, taken to Dahau and ended his life in a gas chamber.

Those Serbs who were not tried at staged processes and sent to prison were subjected to other methods of annihilation and persecution. Under the Austro-Hungarian rule several thousand Serbian families either fled or were banished.Apart from the authorities, local Moslems and Croats comprising the (paramilitary) formations of the Green cadre and the Shutz corps directly expelled these people. Few of these exiles returned after the war.

The most cruel method of deportation was to camps. Such notorious camps for Serbs from Bosnia were Arad, Sapronyek, Nezyder... In Arad alone, to which the first transport set out in August 1914, almost 200 people of Serbian nationality from the Srebrenica district lost their lives. In addition to adult men, civilians, children,women ,the elderly and whole families perished.

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After all these persecutions, according to the first population census taken after the war and the creation of Yugoslavia, the Serbian population was reduced to only about 50% of the total number of inhabitants of the Srebrenica district, i.e. territories covered today by the communes of Srebrenica, Bratunac and Skelane.

The new war was to bring a new exodus.

Almost the same occupiers and their, also the same, collaborators saw to that. The Srebrenica district as in fact the rest of Bosnia-Herzegovina were given in WW II to the Hitlerite creation of the Independent State of Croatia headed by its Poglavnik Ante Pavelić.

It is not possible to make a list of Serbian victims in the Srebrenica district either. Estimates range between 3,000 and 6,000 persons. Some testimony is provided by monuments erected in purely Serbian villages and in churchyards where the names of the sufferers are inscribed. Such inscriptions could have been found in more than 20 Serbian villages up to this latest assault on the Serbian people openly launched by the Moslems in the spring of 1992.Even on the monument in Srebrenica itself, in which after WW II the Moslems accounted for the majority, the names of 145 killed Serbs, of which 36 children under 7, are written. The genocidal campaign against the Serbian people left in its wake burned and razed to the ground almost all Serbian villages and all villagers who did not manage to escape were killed, very often in a bestial way. Ustashi and Domobran (home guardsmen) Croatian-Moslem fascist legions destroyed and devastated the villages of Zalazje, Brežane, Očenovići, Srpska Kamenica, Živkovići, Sikirić, Žljebac, Srpski Pribidoli, Podravanje, Fakovići, Kravica , Žabukovci, Banjevići, Slapašnica, Popovići...(It is also in this area that Drinjača was, from which Pavelić was sent by his faithful Ustashi as Malaparte writes in his novel "Skin" a present of a keg of gouged out Serbian eyes). Already at the beginning of 1942 there

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were virtually no Serbs in the Srebrenica district except for the few who managed to survive hidden in the mountains and in refugee camps in the woods.

During the years of the Second World War the Srebrenica district was ethnically cleansed of Serbs and belonged wholly to the followers of Islam.

The results of the genocide against the Serbian people in the Srebrenica district became evident after WW II and the renewal of Yugoslavia. Once dominant in numbers, the Serbian people found itself in a minority after WW II hardly reaching one third of the total number of inhabitants.

It is important to note that in Yugoslavia, after the wars and the irrefutable crimes against the Serbian people not denied by anyone in peace either, no records of the victims or of the criminals were established. Most of the perpetrators of these genocidal acts went free . In the Srebrenica district only about 15 so-called collaborators of the occupying forces were registered of which only some were given symbolic sentences and served some time in prison. We would not be mentioning this if new butchers and killers were not being recruited afresh from the same families (the family Kamenica, from Jaglići, the family Saliković from Biljača, or the family Zukić also from Biljača).

CRIMES AGAINST THE SERBS IN 1992 AND 1993

The aim of the terror the Serbs are now exposed to is the same as during the previous wars. It is to expel now and for all the Serbs from these regions. That is why every attack on Serbian villages leaves in its wake only desolation , burned buildings, looted and destroyed property, destroyed monuments, cemeteries and churches.

All the attacks so far were as a rule thoroughly prepared, they systematically mounted and carried out by large numbers of well-armed men. The target were initially smaller Serbian hamlets in nationally mixed villages, then isolated Serbian villages surrounded by Moslem ones, and finally the remaining Serbian settlements.

It seems that even the days when attacks take place are not left to chance. It is hard to believe that Orthodox festivals and family patron saint days (St.George's Day, St.Vitus' Day, St. Peter's Day, Christmas...) when villagers are celebrating or days when they are busiest working on their farms are chosen for no reason whatsoever.

This tactics has been confirmed by all subsequent events.

The first victims of attacks on Serb territories and the Serbian people were the hamlets of Gniona in the commune of Srebrenica and of Blječeva in the commune of Bratunac on May 6, 1992 (on St.George's Day), followed by attacks on other Serbian villages, and on January 7, 1993 (Christmas), the last large Serbian villages in the vicinity of Skelane and Bratunac were run over and destroyed. Even before the autumn of 1992 the commune of Srebrenica had been almost completely ethnically cleansed of Serbs. The following Serb settlements in that commune were destroyed and burnt down: Blažijevići (133 inhabitants of Serb nationality), Babuljice (52), Božići (152), Brežani (271), Brezovica (64) Bujakovići (166), Čičevci (180), Gaj (187), Gladovići (538), Godjevići (33), Gostilj (113), Kostolomci (234), Krnjići (114), Medje (130), Obadi (684), Orahovica (334) Osredak (195), Podravanje (413), Postolje (107), Pribidoli (207) , Pribojevići (124), Radoševići (201), Ratkovići (338), Toplica (254), Viogor (99), Žabokvica (598) as well as all Serb hamlets in nationally mixed villages.

The Serbs started fleeing Srebrenica itself as early as April, and already by mid-May the town was ethnically clean. Only some ten older persons are there today (if they are still alive). A particularly massive exodus started after May 8 and the killing of Goran Zekić, Serb deputy to the then Assembly of Bosnia-Herzegovina. His car was waylaid by the Moslems and riddled by fire in the immediate vicinity of Srebrenica. After that the remaining Serbs in the city had to flee for their lives.Hardly anyone managed to take away even the bare minimum of personal belongings. The Serb population of Srebrenica and its surroundings is now in exile and this commune has been cleansed of the Serbian nation.

Only three Serb villages have remained : Crvica (475), Liješće (97) and Petrića (135). Of a total of 9390 Serbs who used to live in this commune, only about 860 have remained (in addition to the mentioned villages this figure includes the inhabitants of Skelani), or a symbolic 9%.

The same fate befell the villages in the comune of Bratunac. Exceptions are only the villages of : Dubravice (398 inhabitants of Serb nationality), Jelah (23), Krasanovići (155), Pobrdje (196), Polom (436), Rakovac (258), Repovac (458) and Slapašnica (446) which have managed to survive and are today , besides the villagers, inhabited by a certain number of refugees from the surrounding destroyed Serb villages. The Serbs have not been expelled from two communal centres : Bratunac and Skelani, places on the banks of the Drina river. Of a total of about 11,500 Serbs in the commun of Bratunac only 5,391 or about 47% were not driven out of their homes. After all the cleansings carried out so far the Serbs account for only 16% of the total population of this

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commune.

Testimony of the jihad campaigns of conquest are the almost totally destroyed villages of Banjevići (38 inhabitants of Serb nationality), Biljača (17), Bjelovac (238), Blječeva (71), Boljevići (415), Brana Bačići (236), Fakovići (115), Hranča (152), Jaketići (102), Ježestica (502), Kravica (353), Lipenovići (235), Loznica (132), Magašići (353), Mlečva (196), Mratinci (218), Opravdići (434), Sikirič (201), Stanatovići (206), Tegare (222), Vitkovići (200), Vraneševići (211), Zagoni (480) and Žlijebac (377).

The collective perpetrators of these crimes are Moslem military or paramilitary units, call them whatever you will, but in any case they are formations of bands comprising predominantly villagers from the surrounding Moslem villages and, in much smaller numbers, comers and mercenaries from the country or abroad. All the attempts of the Serbs who formed their own, usually small in number and poorly armed village guards, to defend these villages were unsuccessful.

The destruction of villages

It is almost impossible in such a brief survey to mention all the attacks, burning down and looting of Serb villages. As we have seen almost one hundred settlements with Serb population are in question. We nevertheless believe that a description of the desolation of just some of those villages and hamlets can be compelling evidence of their epopee. What happened to them is in some ways typical of the fate of the other settlements. If differences do exist, they mainly concern the names of the attackers, the *perpetrators of the crimes*, but *not the final* outcome of their attacks.And this final outcome are always killed people, plundered property, burned and destroyed villages.

The following examples testify to that:

BLJEČEVA (commune of Bratunac), a village with an overwhelming Moslem majority in the total population (Moslems - 532, Serbs - 71).The attack on this village marked the beginning of a series of attacks by Moslem chauvinists on compact Serb settlements in the commune of Bratunac. The attack took place on May 6, 1992. The following were killed: Kosana (father Novak) Zekić, born in 1928, whose throat the attackers slit in her own house; Milan (Milko) Zekić, died of the consequences of wounding and Gojko (Lazar) Jovanović, an old man born in 1917, also died of injuries sustained during the attack. That part of Blječeva has been abandoned by the Serb population who fled the village and are now living in exile. Their property was plundered and taken away to the surrounding Moslem villages and their houses burned. The direct, collective perpetrators of the attack are Moslems from surrounding Moslem villages and from Blječeva itself, among whom their leader Hasib Ibrahimović, and Fuzo Dželić, Meho Ćosić , Ismet Jašarević, Šaćir Memišević and Ibran Muratović have been recognized .

GNIONA (commune of Srebrenica), a hamlet of the predominantly Serb village of Gostilj (113 Serbs, 35 Moslems). The attack was made also on May 6, 1992. That was the first burned down and razed Serb village in the commune of Srebrenica. The attack was made by Moslems from the neighbouring village of Potočari under the command of Naser Orić, the leader of Moslem fundamentalists from Srebrenica. The victims of the attack were Lazar (Milivoje) Simić, born in 1936 from Studenac, a guest at his friends' family festival (St.George's Day) and Radojko (Rajko) Milošević, born in 1928, from Gniona, an ill and almost blind man who was celebrating St.George's Day . Radojko Milojković was set fire to alive and burned in his house, before the very eyes of his wife and the villagers who had fled to the nearby woods . Testimony on the tragedy of this village is given by Marko Slijepčević and Miladin Vukadinović (Statements on page 81). The direct perpetrators that have been recognized are mainly their neighbours Rifat Korović, Ibro Mujkanović, Ibro Osmanović, Behadin Mujkanović.

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OPARCI (commune of Srebrenica) a Serb hamlet of the village of Brezovica in which Moslems are the majority population (64 Serbs, 462 Moslems). The hamlet of Oparci was attacked on June 1, 1992 and six villagers of Serb nationality were killed on that occasion: Dragić (Dragutin) Ilić, born in 1939,the brothers Ratko (1942) and Uglješa (1939) Ilić (father Momčilo), Živojin (Cvijetin) Petrović (1917), Milorad (Drago) Petrović (1923) and Dikosava (Drago) Petrović (1932) whose throat was slit. All Serbian houses, 22 of them, were burned down. The attack on the hamlet and the crimes were committed by Moslems from Brezovica and the neighbouring villages of Močevići, Skenderovići, Pirići and Zapolje. Their leader Akif Ustić was identified as well as Huso Salihović, Hajrudin Halihodžić, Abudlah Alić alias "Dule" from Brezovica itself, Sevdalija Begić from Pirići and Velkaz Husić. Miloje Petrović from the same village testifies to the crimes.

RATKOVIĆI (commune of Srebrenica), a Serb village with 338 inhabitants, attacked on June 21,1992, when 18 villagers were killed - five women and three older men between 64 and 71 years of age: Obren (Vojislav) Bogićević (1932), Stanoje (Vladislav) Stanojević (1949), Desanka (Rade) Stanojević, burned in her house, Nikola (Todor) Stanojević (1958), Radenko (Milorad) Stanojević (1940), throat slit, Vidosava (Luka) Djurić (1930), Vidoje (Obrad) Rankić (1928), Milutin (Obrad) Rankić (1944), Ranko (Obrad) Rankić (1933), Vinka (Filip) Maksimović (1927), Dragomir (Milorad) Maksimović (1949), Radomir (Milorad) Maksimović (1942), succumbed to torture, Cvijeta (Risto) Milanović (1925), Novka (Milorad) Pavlović (1945), Zora (Drago) Prodanović (1941), Živana (Petar) Prodanović (1966), Milovan (Joso) Pavlović (1919) and Milan (Stojan) Jakovljević (1920). The Moslem families of Pozdanović, Medić, Podkorjenovica, Martić, Osmanović,are guilty of the crimes, attack and looting and the individuals recognized are Mehmed, called "Kadić" after his mother's maiden name from Dedići, and Hajrudin Osmanović from Podkorijen. Obren Pavlović and Zarja Prodanović testify to the ordeals of the village of Ratkovići.

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LOZNICA (the commune of Bratunac), predominantly a Serb village (132 Serbs, 22 Moslems), attacked,looted and burned down by the Moslems in several instances, and had a large number of victims. The most severe attacks were on June 28 and December 14, 1992. From the beginning of the Moslem campaign this village lost 31 villagers or almost a fourth of the total number of Serb inhabitants (23.4%). The following lost their lives: Nebojša (Petko)Vučetić (1972), Jovan (Gavrilo) Milovanović (1930), Srećko (Radivoje) Milovanović (1943) , Miloje (Mitar) Damjanović (1971), Djordjo (Milisav) Filipović (1949), Živan (Vladimir) Filipović (1954), Verica (Živan) Filipović (1975), Radovan (Milan) Lukić (1950), Milenko (Nedeljko) Nikolić (1963), Milorad (Mića) Rančević (1960), Svetozar (Sreten) Vučetić (1957), Jelena Stojanović (1952), Jelena (Živojin) Stanojević (1953), Drago (Miladin) Jovanović (1962), Milić (Vidoje) Ilić(1972), Todor (Milovan)) Nikolić (1951), Slavomir (Radivoje) Damnjanović (1971), Nedeljko (Svetozar) Damnjanović (1959), Dragan (Dragoljub) Filipović(1969) , Dragoljub (Mlisav) Filipović (1942), Milan (Petko) Jovanović (1948), Djoko (Petko) Jovanović (1956), Miloš (Veselin) Jovanović (1928), Željko (Vojislav) Knežević (1966), Kristina (Čeda) Lukić (1948), Bojan Milkovski (1938), Madjen (Božidar) Petrović (1958), Midorag (Bogdan) Petrović (1948), Boro (Krsto) Todorović (1949), Milenko (Radovan) Vučetić (1975) and Radovan (. avo) Vučetić (1943). In the attacks carried out so far, surviving villagers identified the following attackers: Alija(Mujo) Ibrić, alias Kurta, Besim(Avdo) Salihović, Hidan (Avdo) Salihović, Rešid (Rahman) Sinanović, Sadik (Salih) Zukić, Bajrudin (Alija) Begzadić, Ramiz (Idriz) Kamenica, Munib (Idriz) Kamenica, Esma (Ibiš) Kiverić, Hajrudin (Hilmo) Malagić, Midhad (Edhem) Salihović, Adil(Avdo) Salihović, Edhem (Ramo) Salihović, Fikret(Edhem) Salihović, Muriz (Rahman) Sinanović, Rifet Salihović, Edhem (Ramo) Salihović, Mulija Zukić, Rifet Daubašić, Hasan Daubašić, Mirsad Malagić, Medo Malagić, Senada Sinanović, Omerović called "Miš"(The Mouse). The following witnessed the attacks and the carnage in this village: Stanoje Milanović, Vitomir Vučetić, Zvonko Filipović, Mileva Miladinović, Slavka

Matić, Nedjo Petrović, Janja Simić, and Stoja Petrović. (statements on pages 82 to 89 and 114.)

BREŽANI (commune of Srebrenica), predominantly a Serb village; 271 Serbs, 5 Moslems; attacked on June 30, 1992, when 19 villagers of Serb nationality were killed: Radovan (Djole) Petrović (1923), Miloš (Rade) Novković (1956), found with head cut off and buried like that , Dostana Lazić (1919), Djuka (Pavle) Lazić (1935), Vidoje (Pavle) Lazić (1937), crucified and burned, Kristina Lazić, burned in her house, Milenko (Ilija) Dragićević (1974), Ljubomir (Milenko) Josipović (1975), Miloš (Vlado) Krstajić (1937), Pero (Vlado) Krstajić (1935), Stanko (Luka) Milošević, Vidoje (Milovan) Milošević (1974), Milivoje (Dragiša) Mitrović (1930), Stanoje (Milivoje) Mitrović (1963), Milisav (Mika) Rankić (1947), burned in his house, Dragosav (Milisav) Rankić (1974), burned in his house, Mirko (Milisav) Rankić (1972), also burned in his house, Milomir (Vladislav) Stevanović (1946), Dragan (Stjepan) Stjepanović (1961). The village was burned and destroyed. All the cattle were taken away and there were over 200 cows alone. The attack on Brežane was led by Hakija Meholjić, Akif Ustić and Huso Halinović and Vehbija Jahić, whose father was an Ustashi in the past war too, was also identified. Milorad Marjanović from the same village testifies about the attack. (Statement on page 90 .)

ZAGONI (commune of Bratunac) a village with a majority Serb population (480 Serbs, 103 Moslems). Attacked several times and fared like the village of Loznica. The attacks of July 5 and 12,1992 had especially tragic consequences when over 20 villagers were killed: Ljubica (Milovan) Milošević (1939), Miloš (Jovan) Milošević (1932), Rada (Ilija) Milošević (1968) who was massacred, Čedomir (Blagoje) Tanasijević (1942), Rajko (Sreten) Gvozdenović (1927), Dragoljub (Miladin) Gvozdenović (1954), Blagoje (Milorad) Gvozdenović (1944), Rada (Radoje) Gvozdenović (1973), Mileva (Milorad) Dimitrić (1912), Marko (Mitar) Dimitrić (1974), Matija (Stevan) Jašinski (1940), Miodrag (Ilija) Malović (1943), Mihajlo (Jefta) Mihajlović (1951), Dušanka Paunović (1954)killed by a sledgehammer, Milovan (Mirko) Dimitrić (1962), Miodrag (Jakov)

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Jovanović (1952), Dušan (Živojin) Milošević (1963), Djordje (Aleksa) Milošević (1934), Vidosav (Branko) Milošević (1968), Dragiša (Milko) Milošević (1963), Miodrag (Milko) Milošević (1970). Villagers from the surrounding Moslem villages took part in the attack on Zagoni and the following were identified: Muriz Muratović, Meho Orić, Idriz Muratović, the son of Nurija Muratović nicknamed "Špica", Zulfo Tursunović, an ex-convict, convicted of murder and now one of the commanders, Ramo Babajić, etc. The village was looted and burned. These events were witnessed by: Tatomir Gvozdenović, Miladin Gvozdenović, Dragan Gvozdenović, Božana Gvozdenović and Goran Krstić, all of them from Zagoni. (statements on pages 92 to 98.)

KRNJIĆI (commune of Srebrenica), predominantly a Serb village (114 Serbs, 11 Moslems), attacked and destroyed on July 5, 1992. Sixteen villagers were killed on that occasion : Boban (Spasoje) Lazarević (1965), Sredoje (Nedeljko) Jovanović (1947), Miroslav Jovanović, Dragutin (Miloš) Dimitrijević (1961), Srpko (Novak) Aksić (1972), Rade (Petko) Trimanović (1961), Radoš (Mirko) Maksimović (1968), Milenko (Risto) Maksimović, Miloš (Ostoja) Milošević (1961), Nebojša (Zoran) Milošević (1975), Milja Mićić, Vaso Porača (1912), his throat was slit, Ilija Simić, Veljko (Milisav) Simić (1953), Vlajko (Petar) Vladić (1934) and Soka Vujić who was found killed by a pitchfork.

ZALAZJE, a hamlet in the immediate vicinity of Srebrenica, 39 persons were killed in the attack on July 12, 1992: Svetozar (Cvijetin) Lakić (1951), Dušan (Slobodan) Blagojević (1946), Radinka (Dragomir) Cvjetinović (1952),massacred, Ivan (Ranko) Cvjetinović (1953), Svetislav (Tadija) Dragičević (1949), Željko (Milorad) Giljević (1970), Nedeljko (Desimir) Gligić (1948), Ljubisav (Nikola) Gligorić (1962), Aleksa (Miloš) Gordić (1955), Slobodan (Milan) Ilić (1946), Milisav (Sreten) Ilić (1957), Luka (Ljubomir) Jeremić (1927), Ratko (Miloš) Jeremić (1969), Marko (Ratko) Jeremić (1965), Radovan (Ratko) Jeremić (1963), Milovan (Mališa) Lazarević (1946), Momir (Stanko) Lazarević (1955), Branislav (Aleksandar) Pavlović (1947), Gojko (Jugoslav) Petrović

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(1963), Dragomir (Borisav) Rakić (1957), Svetozar (Cvijetin) Rakić (1951), Momčilo (Ljubomir) Rakić (1949), Miodrag (Ljubomir) Rakić (1959), Mile (Momčilo) Rakić (1966), Branko (Gojko) Simić (1959), Petko (Gojko) Simić (1963), Miladin (Vojin) Stanojević (1929), Miroljub (Radivoje) Todorović (1961), Radivoje (Bogoljub) Tomić (1950), Miladin (Rade) Tubić (1955), Radisav (Radovan) Vasiljević (1963), Radisav (Radovan) Vasiljević (1965), Boško (Živojin) Vujadinović (1951), Vaso (Živojin) Vujadinović (1954), Nedeljko (Bogdan) Vujadinović (1947), Dragomir (Milovan) Vujadinović (1947), Milovan (Slavoljub) Vujadinović (1948), Dušan (Vaso) Vujadinović (1940). The attack was carried out by Moslem paramilitary formations and territorial defence units under the command of Naser Orić. The other identified participants were: Zulfo Tursunović, Akif Ustić, Hakija Meholjić. Witness Velisav Vasić.(Statement on p. 99.)

MAGAŠIĆI (commune of Bratunac), a village with approximately the same number of Serbs and Moslems (353 Serbs, 292 Moslems). The Serbian part of the village was attacked several times, the most severe attacks on July 20 and 25, 1992. The following villagers were killed: Stojan (Živorad) Popović (1967), Živko (Vojislav) Cvjetinović (1950), Ljiljana (Dušan) Ilić (1975), Zorka (Marko) Ilić (1947), Milenija (Milorad) Ilić (1944), Ljubinka (Petar) Ilić (1952), Marjan (Radomir) Ilić (1963), Ljubica Milanović, Blagoje (Pero) Popović (1907), Leposava (Risto) Popović (1919), Ljubica (Živorad) Mirković (1942),and Cvijetin (Nikolija) Djuričić. Six women were killed in those two attacks. Among the attackers the villagers recognized : Meho Osmanović, Šaban Osmanović, Ćamil Hasanović, Senahid Avdić, Ramo Babajić, Hajrudin Osmanović, Nedžib Osmanović, Hajro Osmanović, Meho Osmanović, Mehidin Smailović and others. Witnesses of this attack are: Vinka Božić, Radomir Ilić, Rosa Božić, Milka Božić.(Statements on pages 101 to 104.)

JEŽESTICA (commune of Bratunac),one of the larger purely Serb villages in this region (502 inhabitants of Serb nationality).The village was attacked on August 8,1992. On that occasion fire was

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set to 55 Serb houses and nine villagers were killed: Vojin (Rade) Bogičević (1929), Andjelko (Ljubomir) Mladjenović (1965), body buried without the head, which was cut off and taken away by the attackers, Dragan (Ljubomir) Mladjenović (1960), Savka (Obren) Mladjenović (1931), Sreten (Miloš) Ranković (1962), Milan (Vlado) Ranković (1935), Savka (Nedeljko) Stjepanović (1951), Milosav (Obrad) Stjepanović (1919) and Srbo (Savan) Djurić (1944). The larger part of the village was plundered and burned. The second attack on this same village, i.e. on its remaining hamlets, took place on January 7 (on Christmas), 1993 , when the following were killed: Radomir (Vujadin) Jovanović (1959), Boško (Mika) Djukanović (1928), Nevenka (Risto) Djukanović (1946), Ivan (Vlado) Djukanović (1954) and Krsto (Vlado) Djukanović. Among the attackers the villagers recognized: Enver Alispahić, Hamdija Alispahić, Husein Ademović, Bekto Kamenica, Džemail Kamenica, Avdo Kamenica, Ramiz Kamenica, Munib Kamenica, Kemal Mehmedović "Kemo" and Huso Zukić and Mustafa Zukić. Rade Stjepanović and Rajko Jovanović testify about the attacks on the village (statements enclosed, pages 105 to 108).

FAKOVIĆI (commune of Bratunac), a village with a predominant Serb population (115 Serbs, 33 Moslems), attacked on October 5, 1992, when 19 villagers were killed: Desanka (Radoje) Božić (1924), Olga (Milovan) Marković (1935), Slavka (Milovan) Marković (1931), Ćuba Nikolić, Danilo Djurić (1910), Miroslav (Milan) Ivanović (1973). Radoje (Savo) Marković (1941), Radomir (Stevo) Marković (1939), Petko (Milovan) Nikolić (1954), Milovan (Sreten) Nikolić (1923), Radovan (Jovo) Savić (1965), Milomir (Blagoje) Subotić (1959), Milovan (Vlado) Djokić (1936), Sreten (Mileta) Djokić (1938), Djoko (Nedeljko) Djokić (1955), Svetozar (Sreten) Djokić (1965) and Vidoje (Radovan) Djukić (1954). The village was destroyed, robbed and burned. Only the desecrated church remained standing. The following participated in the attack on this village: Akif Ustić, Esma Kivorić, Nasir Mamutović, Ibrahim Mujkić. Witness: Žikić "Drago", postman in the village, (statement enclosed p. 109).

BOLJEVIĆI (commune of Bratunac), a Serb village (415 inhabitants of Serb nationality), attacked on the same day as Fakovići, i.e. October 5, 1992. The following were killed in that attack: Milja Despotović, Petra Prodanović (1927), Stojka (Jovan) Stjepanović (1922), Stanija Vasić (1930), Radovan (Sreto) Djukić (1922), Milutin (Ljubisav) Ristić (1940), Zarija (Novica) Ristić (1928), Vladan (Manojlo) Vasić (1929). The people killed were mainly old people guarding their homesteads,tending their cattle and looking after the holdings of their neighbours. Most of the population abandoned the village on account of constant threats by Islamic nationalists. Today it is an ash heap. Even the old men were killed. The villagers who survived identified the following attackers: Nasir Mamutović, Ibraim Mujkić, Aris Ridjić. Witnesses: Radovan Ristić and Stojan Djokić.

BJELOVAC (commune of Bratunac), predominantly a Serb village (238 Serbs, 51 Moslems), the fiercest attack was on December 14, 1992. On that occasion the village suffered massive human and material losses and is today mainly abandoned and deserted. In these Moslem attacks the following lost their lives: Zlatan (Milenko) Bogičević (1975), Miodrag (Ilija) Cvijić (1972), Slobodan (Vitomir) Vitorović, Stevo (Nedjo) Filipović (1951), Milisav (Ilija) Ilić (1957), Milun (Mićo) Ilić (1939), Zlata (Miloš) Jovanović (1911), Radenka Jovanović (1974), Vida (Radivoje) Lukić (1933), Miroslav Marinčević (1965), Radivoje (Ilija) Matić (1937), Gordana (Radivoje) Matić (1967), Snežana (Radivoje) Matić (1965), Mirko (Petko) Miladinović (1971), Čedo (Petko) Miladinović (1975), Slavko (Čedo) Milutinović (1963), Slobodan (Ratko) Nedeljković (1970), Mirko (Krsto) Petrović (1920), Mirko (Milan) Petrović (1972), Mitar (Ostoja) Savić (1954), Radovan (Sreten) Tanasić (1923), Rajko (Žika) Tomić (1955), Milorad (Živorad) Tošić (1972), Zoran (Tomislav) Trišić (1968). The attack on Bjelovac took place at the same time as the already mentioned attack on Loznica, i.e. Loznička Rijeka and Sikirić. These are neighbouring villages and the attackers are mainly the same ones. According to the testimony of the survivors the following attackers were identified: Alija Ibrić "Kurta",

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Hidan Salihović, Besim Salihović, Rešid Sinanović, Sadik Zukić, Haris Ahmetović "Hari", Hajrudin Begzadić, Džemail Kamenica, Ramiz Kamenica, Munib Kamenica, Esma Kiverić, Hajrudin Malagić, Midhat Salihović, Adil Salihović, Edhem Salihović, Fikret Salihović, Muriz Sinanović, Rifet Salihović, Edhem Salihović and Mulija Zukić. Witnesses of the attack on this village are: Stoja Petrović, Slavoljub Rankić and Mira Filipović. (Statements enclosed, pp. 114 to 120.)

SIKIRIĆ (commune of Bratunac), a village with a negligible Moslem majority , 201 Serbs and 241 Moslems. Attacked like Loznica and Bjelovac on December 14, 1992. The victims of that attack were: Živojin (Blagoje) Ilić (1928), Radojka (Kosta) Ilić (1935), Desimir (Nikodin) Matić (1928), Radovan (Bogosav) Mitrović (1948), Srećko (Bogosav) Mitrović (1946), Milomir (Bogoljub) Nedeljković (1940), Ljubisav (Obrad) Nedeljković (1925), Ratko (Svetislav) Nedeljković (1946), Slobodan (Miladin) Petrović (1976), Dušan (Rade) Prodanović (1931), Obrenija (Miladin) Rankić (1934), Zlatan (Ranko) Simić (1961), Živadin (Svetolik) Simić (1946), Radisav (Svetolik) Simić (1937), Grozdana (Vasilije) Simić (1931), Dragiša (Branko) Stevanović (1966), Radenko (Savo) Stojanović (1973), Milomir (Ljubisav) Tanasić (1939), Milan (Petar) Tanasić (1957), Obrenija (Obrad) Trišić (1931), Novak (Srećko) Vuksić (1931). The perpetrators of these murders, looting and burning, have mainly already been listed. They are the attackers on the neighbouring villages of Loznica and Bjelovac. They are also identified by name by the witnesses Milisava Nikolić, Gvozdenija Matić, Ratko Nikolić and Predrag Nedeljković in their statements (enclosed, pp. 121 to 131).

KRAVICA (commune of Bratunac) a purely Serb village (353 inhabitants of Serb nationality). The village was attacked on January 7 (Christmas), 1993 and the following were killed:Milivoje Živanović, Slobodan (Jovan) Bogičević (1945), Radojko (Ljubomir) Bogičević (1954), Vojislav (Ljubomir) Bogičević (1949), Ratko (Marko) Dadić (1954), Miladin (Dušan) Dolijanović (1963), Negoslav (Mikailo) Erić, Kristina (Nikola) Erić, Pajkan

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(Paja) Gavrić (1963), Vladislav (Mirko) Janjić (1948), Stojan (Mitar) Jovanović (1948), Ratko (Dragomir) Miladinović (1959), Djordjo (Dragomir) Miladinović (1958), Gordan (Cvijetin) Nikolić (1958), Milovan (Todosije) Nikolić (1946), Milovan (Risto) Ostojić (1949), Mitar (Risto) Ostojić (1934), Dušan Petrović, Risto (Kosta) Popović (1920), Kostadin (Risto) Popović (1947), Gojko Radović, Rade (Ljuba) Radović (1976), Dragan (Dragosav) Radović (1968), Vaskrsije (Djordje) Radović (1956), Milan (Radovan) Stevanović (1973), Vasilj (Petar) Todorović (1955), Lazar (Kostadin) Veselinović (1935), Stanoje (Stanko) Djokić (1941). Kravica too is today a devastated village which was not the case even during the fiercest German and Ustashi destructive campaigns in World War II. The surviving villagers and defenders of this village recognized the following among the numerous attackers: Zulfo Tursunović, Nezir from Glogova, ex cattle hustler, Ohran's son Huso, Šaban Musić and others. Rajko Nikolić and Milorad Nikolić (statements on pages 126 and 132) testify about the attack which took place on January 7, 1993.

As already mentioned, the fate of these 16 villages is typical of the other destroyed Serb villages in this region. All of them were the victims of sudden attacks by their neighbours from the nearby Moslem villages.

The plight of the villagers

It is not yet possible to establish the exact number of killed people of Serb nationality. It is estimated that up to March 1993 about 1,200 people were killed, and the number of injured and wounded, also according to estimates, ranges between 2,800 and 3,200 persons. Many of the injuries and wounds were caused by the frequent shelling of the remaining Serb villages, of Bratunac and Skelani, of many hamlets, as well as by sniper fire and numerous step mines, of which civilians are the victims.

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Many of the killed were buried after the bodies were pulled out by family members and villagers abandoning the village, several tens of bodies were delivered by the Moslems to the Serbian side for burial, while others remained on the ashes and ruins of their homes or somewhere nearby and there met their deaths. However, since the Moslems took these villages and their surroundings they have become inacessible and there is no possibility to find the bodies of the killed Serbs. Since many were killed already during the summer it is hardly likely that they will ever be buried.It will perhaps be possible only after the war is over to ascertain the number of victims who have remained on Moslem territory for whatever reason, and who have been killed as prisoners or detainees, as well as their identities. It is difficult to maintain accurate records because due to the circumstances records are kept in a number of places, among which there are barely any regular traffic links. Thus, for instance, part of the commune of Srebrenica is linked with the commune of Milići , another with the commune of Skelani, and yet a third one with the commune of Bratunac.

The same pertains to the places of burial. Most of the victims were buried in Bratunac, then in Skelani and in Serbian villages which are still free. Some of the victims have been buried in places where they were killed and quite a few were buried in Yugoslavia, in Bajina Bašta, Ljubovija and villages on the right bank of the Drina river. The Drina is the grave of some. Current needs and obligations, reduced only to the struggle for bare survival, prevent both civilian and military authorities from undertaking a count of the victims.

Despite all this, that which is accurately known and has been established and to a certain extent medically processed, testifies to the massive tragedy of the Serbian people in these areas.

The list given below contains the names of 648 victims or about a half of the people of Serb nationality killed there so far. Even

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as we write this memo the toll rises every day. This is why this document should be seen as initial, incomplete, providing only partial information on the annihilation of the Serbian people and its property in the territories of the communes of Srebrenica, Bratunac and Skelani. A final document will be drawn up when conditions permit.

The attached list of victims contains the : a) name, father' s name and surname , b) year of birth, c)place of residence, before death, d) place of death. We should perhaps mention that in addition to the above, the following is also known for most of the victims: place of birth, occupation, number of family members, cause of death, medical findings on external examination of the body, direct or indirect perpetrators of the crime, witnesses. In addition, their national and religious affiliation is known, but with a few exceptions, only Serbs of the Orthodox faith are in question.

The list has been made chronologically, by month and date of death, this providing insight into the scope and pace of the attacks of Moslem bands on Serb territories. Attention should perhaps also be drawn to the fact that not only were Serb settlements destroyed, but also whole families in some villages were wiped out.

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PROVISIONAL LIST OF VICTIMS OF MOSLEM TERROR OVER THE SERBIAN PEOPLE

VICTIMS IN APRIL 1992

20 April
- Ljubo (Živko) Stjepanović, 1969, Obadi, Pećišta,

VICTIMS IN MAY 1992

6 May
- Radojko (Rajko) Milošević, 1928, Gniona, Gniona,
- Lazar (Milivoje) Simić, 1936, Potočari-Studenac, Gniona,
- Kosana (Novak) Zekić, 1928, Repovac, Blječeva,
- Milan (Milak) Zekić, Blječeva, Blječeva,
- Gojko (Lazar) Jovanović, 1917. Blječeva, Blječeva,

7 May
- Milka (Slavko) Mitrović, 1954, Brežani, Osmače,
- Zoran (Obren) Vukosavljević, 1970, Srebrenica, Osmače,
- Jova (Milovan) Vukosavljević, 1968, Čičevci, Srebrenica,
- Milan (Milovan) Vukosavljević, 1971, Čičevci, Srebrenica,
- Simo (Manojlo) Tanasijević, 1952, Čičevci, Osmače,
- Dragan (Sreten) Ilić, 1964, Gostilj, Srebrenica,
- Milivoje (Bogoljub) Ilić, 1962, Brežani, Osmače,
- Radosav (Milovan) Stjepanović, 1956, Brežani, Osmače,
- Danilo (Radomir) Petrović, 1961, Kalimanići, Osmače,
- Nebojša (Radmilo) Čorić, 1966, Sevojno, Osmače,

8 May
- Goran (Drago) Zekić, 1956, Sarajevo, Srebrenica,
- Srećko (Drago) Spajić, 1928, Obadi, Obadi,
- Blagoje (Mihajlo) Stanojević, 1940, Zalazje, Zalazje,

9 May
- Živojin (Blagoje) Jovanović, Srebrenica,
- Mirko (Jovo) Marković, Srebrenica,
- Obrad (Milovan) Vasić, Orahovica,

10 May
- Milenko (Sreten) Tanasijević, 1952, Čičevci, Čičevci,

12 May
- Milun (Rade) Jakovljević, 1966, Radoševići, Brežani,

14 May
- Miloš (Maksim) Zekić, 1914, Sjemovo, Sjemovo,

15 May
- Drago (Rade) Jovanović, 1928, Viogor, Viogor,
- Radojko (Mićo) Petrović, 1932, Orahovica, Orahovica,

15 May

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- Krsto (Radovan) Petrović, 1938, Crni Vrh, Crni Vrh,
- Sekula (Nikola) Ristanović, 1906, Osredak, Osredak,
- Stoja (Milorad) Vasić, 1908, Viogor, Viógor,
- Milisav (Miodrag) Jokić, 1964, Polom, Glogova,
- Ljubiša (Drago) Simić, 1972, Polom, Glogova,
- Nenad (Drago) Simić, 1963, Polom, Glogova,
- Radoje (Cvijetin) Jeftić, 1959, Crni Vrh, Crni Vrh,
- Aleksa (Stevan) Perić, 1928, Radoševići, Radoševići,
- Vojislav (Simo) Djurić, 1930, Crni Vrh, Crni Vrh,
- Novak (Vojislav) Djurić, 1955, Crni Vrh, Crni Vrh,

16 May
- Stojan (Živorad) Popović, 1967, Magašići, Magašići,
- Nebojša (Petko) Vučetić, 1972, Loznica, Loznica,

17 May
- Vojislav (Ostoja) Simić, Fakovići, Fakovići,

18 May
- Stojan (Svetozar) Mijatović, 1957, Pobrdje, Glogova,
- Milenko (Jovo) Jović, 1967, Postolje, Vitez,
- Nedeljko (Dobrosav) Matić, 1947, Postolje, Vitez,
- Božidar (Nedeljko) Matić, 1969, Postolje, Vitez,
- Mato (Ratko) Matić, 1966, Postolje, Vitez,

20 May
- Milisav (Živko) Milanović, 1959, Dvorišta, Dvorišta,
- Miloš (Svetozar) Novaković, 1942, Čičevci, Čičevci,

21 May
- Vojislav (Svetolik) Simić, 1941, Sikirić, Sikirić,
- Mladen (Ivan) Petrović, 1971, Srebrenica, Zalužje,
- Slobodan (Radoje) Zekić, 1966, Lubnica, Žutica,

22 May
- Mile (Miloš) Ostojić, 1950, Bukova Glava, Ježestica,
- Risto (Drago) Gvozdenović, 1922, Blječeva, Blječeva,

24 May
- Dragoljub (Savo) Grujičić, 1953, Gostilj, Gostilj,
- Vujadin (Dušan) Dolijanović, 1964, Mratinci, Mratinci,
- Milomir (Ilija) Dragičević, 1946, Mratinci, Mratinci,
- Miodrag (Mile) Vorkapić, 1971, Tenja, Sandići,
- Dušan (Novak) Pavlović, 1965, Lepenovići, Lepenovići,

25 May
- Dragan (Miroslav) Jovanović, 1966, Čičevac, Poljak,

26 May
- Nenad (Boro) Rankić, 1967, Srebrenica, Čizmići,
- Novo Vasić, 1967, Krasanpolje, Bratunac,

27 May
- Miladin (Nedjo) Milanović, 1920, Mratinci, Mratinci,

29 May

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- Dragica Mitikosa, 1955, N. Sad, Sandići,
- Vesna Krdžalić, Beli Manastir, Sandići,
- Sreto Suzić, Beli Manastir, Sandići,
- Milutin (Stevo) Milošević, 1948, Bratunac, Sandići,
- Jovo (Sreten) Blagojević, 1973, Repovac, Sandići,
- Bogoljub (Mikailo) Erić, 1914, Kravica, Kravica,
- Goran (Radovan) Milanović, 1964, Bratunac, Kravica,
- Ivan (Ratko) Ivanović, 1970, Hranča, Sandići,
- Dragan (Desimir) Petrović, 1967, Bratunac, Sandići,
- Aleksandar (Mirko) Grahovac, 1972, Borovo Naselje, Sandići,
- Žarko Ivanovski, Prilep, Sandići,

31 May
- Dragan (Vladan) Omnučka, 1956, Zemun, Jezero,
- Milisav (Drago) Vukosavljević, 1959, Čičevci, Čičevci,

VICTIM IN JUNE 1992

1 June
- Ljubiša (Milomir) Sević, 1965, Vrankovina, Joševa,
- Dragić (Dragutin) Ilić, 1939, Oparci, Oparci,
- Ratko (Momčilo) Ilić, 1942, Oparci, Oparci,
- Uglješa (Momčilo) Ilić, 1939, Oparci, Oparci,
- Živojin (Cvijetin) Petrović, 1917, Oparci, Oparci,
- Dikosava (Drago) Petrović, 1932, Oparci, Oparci,
- Milorad (Drago) Petrović, 1923, Oparci, Oparci,
- Miodrag (Jovan) Jokić, 1967, Opravdići, Opravdići,
- Milovan (Milivoj) Milanović, 1966, Kravica, Kravica,
- Radomir (Božo) Milošević, 1956, Kravica, Kravica,

2 June
- Milija (Vidoje) Obradović, 1956, Dvigovići, Vitez,
- Radomir (Marko) Milanović, 1966, Toplica, Vitez,
- Vladan (Milosav) Blagojević, 1970, Toplica, Vitez,
- Milorad (Miloš) Janković, 1954, Pribidoli, Vitez,
- Borivoj (Ljubiša) Jonuzović, 1932, Zemun, Vitez,
- Života (Dobrisav) Rakić, 1958, Toplica, Vitez,

4 June
- Radivoje (Srećko) Vesić, 1956, Knezovi, Jasenova,
- Ratko (Dušan) Cvjetinović, 1971, Obadi, Podčauš,

8 June
- Slavko (Svetislav) Avramović, 1971, Obadi, Obadi,
- Miladin (Bogdan) Cvjetinović, 1936, Obadi, Obadi,
- Dostana (Bogdan) Cvjetinović, 1930, Obadi, Zalazje,
- Milovan (Andjelko) Grujičić, 1943, Gostilj, Gostilj,
- Mirko (Ilija) Petrović, 1964, Špat, Špat,
- Drago (Živko) Simić, 1949, Zalazje, Zalazje,
- Srećko (Drago) Spajić, 1928, Obadi, Obadi,
- Blagoje (Mihajlo) Stanojević, 1940, Zalazje, Zalazje,
- Milenko (Dragoslav) Stjepanović, 1944, Srebrenica, Zalazje,
- Ilija (Jovan) Zekić, 1955, Soloćuša, Zalazje,

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8 June
- Jovan (Gavrilo) Milovanović, 1930, Loznica, Loznica,
- Srećko (Radivoj) Milovanović, 1943, Loznica, Loznica,
- Ognjen (Andrija) Marković, 1950, Fakovići, Fakovići,

9 June
- Živorad (Sreten) Zarić, 1956, Tegare, Tegare,

13 June
- Rada Mladjenović, 1972, Dugo Polje, Dugo Polje,
- Nenad (Milena) Urošević, 1969, Toplica, Skelani,

15 June
- Petrija (Simo) Andrić, 1933, Karno, Karno,
- Milojko (Milovan) Gagić, 1947, Karno, Karno,
- Radivoje (Djordje) Subotić, 1952, Karno, Karno,

17 June
- Slaviša (Jovan) Ćirković, 1973, Selište, Sikirić,

20 June
- Rade (Vojislav) Jovanović, 1960, Tegare, Tegare,

21 June
- Obren (Vojislav) Bogićević, 1932, Srebrenica, Ratkovići,
- Stanoje (Vladislav) Stanojević, 1949, Ratkovići, Ratkovići,
- Desanka (Rade) Stanojević, Ratkovići, Ratkovići,
- Nikola (Todor) Stanojević, 1958, Ratkovići, Ratkovići,
- Radenko (Milorad) Stanojević, 1940, Ratkovići, Ratkovići,
- Vidosava (Luka) Djurić, 1930, Ratkovići, Ratkovići,
- Vidoje (Obrad) Rankić, 1928, Ratkovići, Ratkovići,
- Milutin (Obrad) Rankić, 1944, Ratkovići, Ratkovići,
- Ranko (Obrad) Rankić, 1933, Ratkovići, Ratkovići,
- Vinka (Filip) Maksimović, 1927, Ratkovići, Ratkovići,
- Dragomir (Milorad) Maksimović, 1949, Ratkovići, Ratkovići,
- Radomir (Milorad) Maksimović, 1942, Ratkovići, Ratkovići,
- Cvijeta (Risto) Milanović, 1925, Ratkovići, Ratkovići,
- Novka (Milorad) Pavlović, 1945, Ratkovići, Ratkovići,
- Zora (Drago) Prodanović, 1941, Ratkovići, Ratkovići,
- Živan (Petar) Prodanović, 1966, Ratkovići, Ratkovići,
- Milovan (Joso) Pavlović, 1919, Ratkovići, Ratkovići,
- Milan (Stojan) Jakovljević, 1920, Ratkovići, Ratkovići,

22 June
- Spasoje (Cvijetin) Cvjetinović, 1956, Hranča, Glogova,

23 June
- Živko (Vojislav) Cvjetinović, 1950, Magašići, Magašići,

24 June
- Milorad (Andjelko) Marković, 1952, Kušići, Jezero,

25 June
- Grujo (Vukašin) Ostojić, 1947, Knezovi, Pribojevići,
- Slavoljub (Stanko) Stojanović, 1959, Loznica, Bjelovac,

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25 June
- Vida (Aleksa) Stević, 1923, Ratkovići, Stanatovići

26 June
- Novak (Pero) Krstajić, 1966, Brežani, Pazarić,

27 June
- Ljubiša (Predrag) Gajić, 1965, Magudovići, Magudovići,
- Slavko (Milisav) Petrović, 1946, Magudovići, Magudovići,
- Novica (Vitomir) Stanojević, 1951, Magudovići, Magudovići,
- Stojan (Dragomir) Stevanović, 1939, Ratkovići, Ratkovići,
- Vlastimir (Obrad) Pavlović, 1944, Vranješevići, Fakovići,

28 June
- Miloje (Mitar) Damjanović, 1971, Loznica, Loznica,
- Djordjo (Milisav) Filipović, 1949, Loznica, Loznica,
- Živan (Vladimir) Filipović, 1954, Loznica, Loznica,
- Verica (Živan) Filipović, 1975, Loznica, Loznica,
- Radovan (Milan) Lukić, 1950, Loznica, Loznica,
- Milenko (Nedeljko) Nikolić, 1963, Loznica, Loznica,
- Milorad (Mićo) Rančević, 1960, Bjelovac, Loznica,
- Svetozar (Sreten) Vučetić, 1957, Loznica, Loznica,
- Jelena Stojanović, 1952, Loznica, Loznica,
- Slavko (Djordje) Jovanović, 1953, Stanatovići, Stanatovići,
- Jelena (Živojin) Stanojević, 1953, Oparci, Loznička Rijeka,

29 June
- Milovan (Živorad) Blagojević, 1967, Krasanpolje, Hrnčići,
- Dragan (Savo) Lazić, 1960, Polom, Kravica,
- Milan (Milovan) Petrović, 1961, Jelah, Podravanje,

30 June
- Radovan (Djole) Petrović, 1923, Brežani, Brežani,
- Miloš (Rade) Novković, 1956, Brežani, Brežani,
- Dostana Lazić, 1919, Brežani, Brežani,
- Vidoje (Pavle) Lazić, 1937, Brežani, Brežani,
- Djuka (Pavle) Lazić, 1935, Brežani, Brežani,
- Milenko (Ilija) Dragičević, 1974, Brežani, Brežani,
- Kristina Lazić, Brežani, Brežani,
- Ljubomir (Milenko) Josipović, Brežani, Brežani,
- Miloš (Vlado) Krstajić, 1937, Brežani, Brežani,
- Pero (Vlado) Krstajić, 1935, Brežani, Brežani,
- Stanko (Luka) Milošević, Brežani, Brežani,
- Vidoje (Milovan) Milošević, 1974, Brežani, Brežani,
- Milivoje (Dragiša) Mitrović, 1930, Brežani, Brežani,
- Stanoje (Milivoje) Mitrović, 1963, Brežani, Brežani,
- Milisav (Miko) Rankić, 1947, Brežani, Brežani,
- Dragosav (Milisav) Rankić, 1974, Brežani, Brežani,
- Mirko (Milisav) Rankić, 1972, Brežani, Brežani,
- Milomir (Vladislav) Stevanović, 1946, Brežani, Brežani,
- Dragan (Stjepan) Stjepanović, 1961, Brežani, Brežani,
- Obrvan (Čedo) Jovanović, 1927, Turija, Turija,
- Žarko (Milorad) Mitrović, 1961, Dubravica, Šiljakovići,

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VICTIMS IN JULY 1992

2 July
- Radomir (Arsen) Ilić, 1966, Suha, Sandići,
- Vidoje (Srećko) Radovanović, 1939, Žabokvica, Žabokvica,

3 July
- Nedjo (Borisav) Simić, 1951, Krnjići, Radoševići,

4 July
- Miloš (Blagoje) Jovanović, 1935, Obadi, Sase,

5 July
- Boban (Spasoje) Lazarević, 1965, Lokanj, Krnjići,
- Sredoje (Nedeljko) Jovanović, 1947, Krnjići, Krnjići,
- Miroslava Jovanović, Krnjići, Krnjići,
- Ivan (Ratko) Ivanović, 1972, Bajina Bašta, Trubarska,
- Dragutin (Miloš) Dimitrijević, 1961, Žabukvica, Krnjići,
- Zvonko (Vojislav) Djokanović, 1969, Obadi, Bratunac,
- Ljubica (Milovan) Milošević, 1939, Zagoni, Zagoni,
- Miloš (Jovan) Milošević, 1932, Zagoni, Zagoni,
- Rada (Ilija) Milošević, 1968, Zagoni, Zagoni,
- Čedomir (Blagoje) Tanasijević, 1942, Bratunac, Zagoni,
- Ranko (Sreten) Gvozdenović, 1927, Zagoni, Zagoni,
- Dragoljub (Miladin) Gvozdenović, 1954, Zagoni, Zagoni,
- Blagoje (Milorad) Gvozdenović, 1944, Zagoni, Zagoni,
- Rada (Radoje) Gvozdenović, 1973, Zagoni, Zagoni,
- Mileva (Milorad) Dimitrić, 1912, Zagoni, Zagoni,
- Marko (Mitar) Dimitrić, 1974, Zagoni, Zagoni,
- Matija (Stevan) Jašinski, 1940, Bratunac, Zagoni,
- Miodrag (Ilija) Malović, 1943, Bratunac, Zagoni,
- Mihajlo (Jefto) Mihajlović, 1951, Repovac, Zagoni,
- Dušanka Paunović, 1954, Bratunac, Zagoni,
- Miloš (Mirko) Dragičević, 1933, Zalazje, Zalazje,
- Rade (Miloš) Jokić, 1963, Srebrenica, Biljača,
- Srpko (Novak) Aksić, 1972, Brežani, Krnjići,
- Rad[illegible] ([illegible]ko) Trimanović, 1961, Krnjići, Krnjići,
- Radoš (Mirko) Maksimović, 1968, Skelani, Krnjići,
- Milenko (Risto) Maksimović, Zečići, Krnjići,
- Miloš (Ostoja) Milošević, 1961, Bujkovići, Krnjići,
- Nebojša (Zoran) Milošević, 1975, Bujkovići, Krnjići,
- Milja Mićić, Krnjići, Krnjići,
- Vaso Porača, 1912, Krnjići, Krnjići,
- Dragoljub Pečenica, Pančevo, Trubarsko,
- Ilija Simić, Krnjići, Krnjići,
- Veljko (Milisav) Simić, 1953, Krnjići, Krnjići,
- Vlajko (Petar) Vladić, 1934, Krnjići, Krnjići,
- Soka Vujić, Krnjići, Krnjići,

7 July
- Ljubica (Drago) Gagić, 1950, Pribićevac, Srebrenica,

12 July
- Jovan (Cvijetin) Živanović, 1969, Bratunac, Biljača,
- Milivoje (Dragan) Živanović, 1972, Bratunac, Biljača,

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12 July
- Dragomir (Nenad) Živković, 1970, Bratunac, Biljača,
- Milovan (Mirko) Dimitrić, 1962, Zagoni, Zagoni,
- Bogdan Jokić,
- Božidar (Ivan) Jokić, 1968, Polom, Biljača,
- Dragoljub (Savo) Jokić, 1961, Pobrdje, Biljača,
- Milan (Miladin) Josipović, 1955, Krasanpolje, Kunjerac,
- Miodrag (Jakov) Jovanović, 1952, Bratunac, Zagoni,
- Boško (Andro) Kovačević, 1969, Bratunac, Biljača,
- Dušan (Živojin) Milošević, 1963, Zagoni, Zagoni,
- Djordjo (Aleksa) Milošević, 1934, Zagoni, Zagoni,
- Vidosav (Branko) Milošević, 1968, Zagoni, Zagoni,
- Dragiša (Milko) Milošević, 1963, Zagoni, Zagoni,
- Miodrag (Milko) Milošević, 1970, Zagoni, Zagoni,
- Nedeljko (Milojko) Mitrović, 1965, Zagoni, Biljača,
- Goran (Vojislav) Mitrović, 1970, Magašići, Bjelovac,
- Željko (Milorad) Perić, 1973, Bratunac, Biljača,
- Milenko (Branko) Savić, 1968, Bratunac, Biljača,
- Dragan (Lazo) Savić, 1953, Pobrdje, Biljača,
- Tomo (Stjepan) Spasojević, 1956, Pobrdje, Biljača,
- Milan (Nedjo) Djokić, 1967, Hranča, Biljača,
- Djuka Simić, 1930, Kunjerac, Kunjerac,
- Svetozar (Cvijetin) Lakić, 1951, Zalazje, Zalazje,
- Blagoje (Blagoje) Živanović, 1954, Dugo Polje, Dugo Polje,
- Miroslav (Stojan) Andrić, 1967, Srebrenica, Biljača,
- Dušan (Slobodan) Blagojević, 1946, Osredak, Zalazje,
- Radinka (Dragomir) Cvijetinović, 1952, Alžica, Zalazje,
- Ivan (Ranko) Cvijetinović, 1953, Srebrenica, Zalazje,
- Svetislav (Tadija) Dragičević, 1949, Zalazje, Zalazje,
- Željko (Milorad) Giljević, 1970, Srebrenica, Zalazje,
- Nedeljko (Desimir) Gligić, 1948, Srebrenica, Zalazje,
- Ljubisav (Nikola) Gligorić, 1962, Ljubovija, Zalazje,
- Aleksa (Miloš) Gordić, 1955, Srebrenica, Zalazje,
- Jovan (Cvjetko) Grujičić, 1954, Gostilj, Sase,
- Stanoje (Ignjat) Grujičić, 1946, Srebrenica, Sase,
- Slobodan (Milan) Ilić, 1946, Srebrenica, Zalazje,
- Milisav (Sreten) Ilić, 1957, Gostilj, Zalazje,
- Luka (Ljubomir) Jeremić, 1927, Osredak, Zalazje,
- Ratko (Miloš) Jeremić, 1969, Osredak, Zalazje,
- Marko (Ratko) Jeremić, 1965, Osredak, Zalazje,
- Radovan (Ratko) Jeremić, 1963, Osredak, Zalazje,
- Milovan (Mališa) Lazarević, 1946, Osredak, Zalazje,
- Momir (Stanko) Lazarević, 1955, Osredak, Zalazje,
- Branislav (Aleksandar) Pavlović, 1947, Beograd, Zalazje,
- Gojko (Jugoslav) Petrović, 1963, Gniona, Zalazje,
- Dragomir (Borisav) Rakić, 1957, Zalazje, Zalazje,
- Svetozar (Cvijetin) Rakić, 1951, Zalazje, Zalazje,
- Momčilo (Ljubomir) Rakić, 1949, Zalazje, Zalazje,
- Miodrag (Ljubomir) Rakić, 1959, Zalazje, Zalazje,
- Mile (Momčilo) Rakić, 1966, Zalazje, Zalazje,
- Branko (Gojko) Simić, 1959, Srebrenica, Zalazje,
- Petko (Gojko) Simić, 1963, Gniona, Zalazje,
- Božo (Stanko) Stanojević, 1966, Zalazje, Sase,
- Miladin (Vojin) Stanojević, 1929, Zalazje, Zalazje,
- Miroljub (Radivoje) Todorović, 1961, Niš, Zalazje,

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12 July
- Radivoje (Bogoljub) Tomić, 1951, Srebrenica, Zalazje,
- Miladin (Rade) Tubić, 1955, Sase, Zalazje,
- Radisav (Radovan) Vasiljević, 1963, Osredak, Zalazje,
- Radislav (Radovan) Vasiljević, 1965, Osredak, Zalazje,
- Boško (Živojin) Vujadinović, 1951, Osredak, Zalazje,
- Vaso (Živojin) Vujadinović, 1954, Osredak, Zalazje,
- Nedeljko (Bogdan) Vujadinović, 1947, Osredak, Zalazje,
- Dragomir (Milovan) Vujadinović, 1947, Osredak, Zalazje,
- Milovan (Slavoljub) Vujadinović, 1948, Osredak, Zalazje,
- Dušan (Vaso) Vujadinović, 1940, Osredak, Zalazje,
- Milan (Zagorka) Zekić, 1959, Srebrenica, Zalazje,
- Vukašin (Spasoje) Ćetković, 1938, Sase, Sase

17 July
- Cvijetin (Božo) Ilić, 1957, Tegare, Tegare,
- Radojko (Božo) Ilić, 1968, Tegare, Tegare,
- Milojko (Miloje) Večerinović, 1968, Tegare, Tegare,

19 July
- Andjelko (Mikailo) Bogdanović, 1928, Kravica, Ježestica,

20 July
- Ljiljana (Dušan) Ilić, 1975, Magašići, Magašići,
- Zorka (Marko) Ilić, 1947, Magašići, Magašići,
- Milenija (Milorad) Ilić, 1944, Magašići, Magašići,
- Ljubinka (Petar) Ilić, 1952, Magašići, Magašići,
- Marjan (Radomir) Ilić, 1963, Magašići, Magašići,
- Miladin (Nikola) Miladinović, 1963, Ježestica, Ježestica,
- Ljubica Milanović, 1930, Podravanja, Magašići,
- Blagoje (Pero) Popović, 1907, Magašići, Magašići,
- Leposava (Risto) Popović, 1919, Magašići, Magašići,

24 July
- Marko (Jakov) Mićić, 1949, Slapašnica, Glogova,
- Milovan (Milisav) Mićić, 1957, Tegare, Tegare,
- Ilija (Radisav) Mićić, 1949, Slapašnica, Glogova,

25 July
- Danica Jovanović, 1932, Stanatovići, Stanatovići,
- Živan (Mirko) Lukić, 1944, Hranča, Hranča,
- Momčilo (Stojan) Jokić, 1928, Hranča, Hranča,
- Ljubica (Živorad) Mirković, 1942, Magašići, Magašići,
- Cvijetin (Nikolija) Juričić, 1930, Magašići, Magašići,

27 July
- Mileva Stjepanović, Brežani, Brežani,

28 July
- Saša V. Jovica, Zrenjanin, Potočari,
- Branko Kablimović, Beograd, Potočari,

29 July
- Milan (Desimir) Matić, 1958, Sikirić, Sikirić,

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31 July
- Željko (Gojko) Lukić, 1969, Pobrdje, Voljavica,
- Golub (Milan) Lukić, 1969, Pobrdje, Voljavica,

VICTIMS IN AUGUST 1992

1 August
- Ratko (Živko) Djukić, 1967, Boljevići, Žanjevo,

2 August
- Nebojša (Spasoje) Deronjić, 1960, Magašići, Glogova,
- Ilinka (Radivoj) Ranković, 1954, Ježestica, Glogova,

5 August
- Ruža Dimitrijević, 1932, Krnjići, Božići,
- Aco Katanić, 1968, Zrenjanin, Pribojevići,
- Desanka Prodanović, 1933, Dvizovići, Pribojevići,

6 August
- Ljubiša (Vojin) Zekić, 1965, Srebrenica, Bučje,
- Blagoje (Milan) Jakovljević, 1959, Kušići, Božiči,

8 August
- Radoje (Radovan) Bajić, 1948, Srebrenica, Sase,
- Milan (Vlado) Jovanović, 1940, Srebrenica, Sase,
- Ilija (Drago) Jovanović, 1958, Duhova, Zalužje,
- Slavko (Nedeljko) Pajić, 1965, Osredak, Zalužje,
- Ljubomir (Rade) Jovanović, 1952, Šiljkovići, Šiljkovići,
- Boško (Jovo) Matić, 1956, Šiljkovići, Šiljkovići,
- Vojin (Rade) Božičević, 1929, Ježestica, Ježestica,
- Andjelko (Ljubomir) Mladjenović, 1965, Ježestica, Ježestica,
- Dragan (Ljubomir) Mladjenović, 1960, Ježestica, Ježestica,
- Savka (Obren) Mladjenović, 1931, Ježestica, Ježestica,
- Sreten (Miloš) Ranković, 1962, Ježestica, Ježestica,
- Milan (Vlado) Ranković, 1935, Ježestica, Ježestica,
- Savka (Nedeljko) Stjepanović, 1951, Ježestica, Ježestica,
- Milosav (Obrad) Stjepanović, 1919, Ježestica, Ježestica,
- Srbo (Savan) Djurić, 1944, Ježestica, Ježestica,

10 August
- Branislav (Svetozar) Lazić, 1937, Toplica, Toplica,
- Marija (Božo) Marković, 1937, Postolje, Toplica,

12 August
- Dragomir (Jevto) Mitrović, 1929, Hranča, Potočari,

13 August
- Dragan (Kojo) Janković, 1961, Viogor, Pribojeviši,
- Kojo (Nikola) Milosavljević, 1958, Orahovica, Pribojevići,

14 August
- Stamena (Andrija) Jakovljević, 1928, Blažijevići, Toplica,
- Savka (Janko) Malić, 1928, Toplica, Toplica,
- Ilija (Sreten) Simić, 1938, Toplica, Toplica,

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14 August
- Žarko Komnenski, 1953, Novi Sad, Voljavica,

18 August
- Vidinka (Ljubomir) Jovičić, 1922, Toplica, Toplica,

20 August
- Slobodan (Boško) Ilić, 1973, Soloćuša, Bratunac,
- Stojan (Milorad) Lukić, 1939, Magašići, Hranča,
- Krsto (Živojin) Radović, 1966, Hranča, Hranča,

23 August
- Milorad (Cvijan) Milanović, 1925, Obadi, Biljača,

25 August
- Milivoje (Gojko) Stjepanović, 1967, Slapašnica, Hranča,

28 August
- Svetozar (Drago) Živković, 1915, Živkovići, Živkovići,
- Stanko (Ljubomir) Živković, 1936, Živkovići, Živkovići,
- Krstina (Milenko) Aćimović, 1920, Živkovići, Živkovići,
- Dragan (Radenko) Milanović, 1951, Živkovići, Živkovići,

VICTIMS IN SEPTEMBER 1992

6 September
- Jovan (Dragoje) Milojević, 1955, Varvarin, Bratunac,

7 September
- Marko (Diko) Stojanović, 1961, Brana Bačići, Bratunac,

9 September
- Borivoje (Novak) Maksimović, 1956, S. Mitrovica, Sase,

14 September
- Milomir (Radoje) Jovanović, 1966, Jelovci, Zagoni,

15 September
- Tomo (Milan) Lončarević, 1948, Suha, Zalužje,
- Srećko (Milorad) Stojanović, 1949, Bjelovac, Bjelovac,

16 September
- Milisav (Stojan) Lukić, 1942, Dubova, Zalužje,
- Rajko (Nedeljko) Vujadinović, 1971, Osredak, Zalužje,
- Krsto (Cvijetin) Jovanović, 1955, Bratunac, Zalužje,
- Dragan (Boško) Kovačević, 1959, Loznica, Zalužje,
- Tomislav (Miloš) Stojanović, 1966, Loznica, Zalužje,
- Danica Stojanović, 1931, Loznica, Zalužje,
- Radojka (Simo) Vučetić, 1946, Bjelovac, Zalužje,

17 September
- Ljubiša (Bogomir) Andrić, 1960, Loznica, Bjelovac,

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18 September
- Ljubiša (Novak) Božić, 1952, Bratunac, Fakovići,
- Radosav (Vladimir) Božić, 1925, Stamatoviči, Fakovići,

21 September
- Drago (Miladin) Jovanović, 1962, Sikirić, Lozn. Rijeka,
- Čedomir (Mile) Stojanović, 1971, Bratunac, Bratunac,

22 September
- Živojin (Stanoje) Miličević, 1981, Lipenovići, Bratunac,

25 September
- Uroš Jovanović, 1921, Mlečeva, Zvornik,
- Dostana M. Matić, 1902, Sikirić, Sikirić,
- Milić (Vidoje) Ilić, 1972, Bjelovac, Lozn. Rijeka,

28 September
- Djordje (Vasilj) Todorović, 1938, Brana Bačići, Brana Bačići,

29 September
- Živojin (Stanoje) Miličević, 1981, Lipenovići, Bratunac,

VICTIMS IN OCTOBER 1992

5 October
- Zorica (Drago) Božić, 1980, Magašići, Bratunac,
- Desanka (Radoje) Božić, 1924, Fakovići, Fakovići,
- Olga (Milovan) Marković, 1935, Blačijevići, Fakovići,
- Savka (Milovan) Marković, 1931, Fakovići, Fakovići,
- Čuba Nikolić, Fakovići, Fakovići,
- Miladin (Savo) Krsmanović, 1973, Šiljkovići, Brana Bačići,
- Danilo Djurić, 1910, Fakovići, Fakovići,
- Miroslav (Milan) Ivanović, 1973, Fakovići, Fakovići,
- Radoje (Savo) Marković, 1941, Fakovići, Fakovići,
- Radomir (Stevo) Marković, 1939, Bratunac, Fakovići,
- Petko (Milovan) Nikolić, 1954, Krnjići, Fakovići,
- Milovan (Sreten) Nikolić, 1923, Stanatovići, Fakovići,
- Radovan (Jovo) Savić, 1965, Ratkovići, Fakovići,
- Milomir (Blagoje) Subotić, 1959, Stanatovići, Fakovići,
- Milja Despotović, Boljevići, Boljevići,
- Petra Prodanović, 1927, Boljevići, Boljevići,
- Stojka (Jovan) Stjepanović, 1922, Boljevići, Boljevići,
- Stanija Vasić, 1930, Boljevići, Boljevići,
- Radovan (Sreto) Djukić, 1922, Boljevići, Boljevići,
- Milutin (Ljubisav) Ristić, 1940, Boljevići, Boljevići,
- Zarija (Novica) Ristić, 1928, Boljevići, Boljevići,
- Vladan (Manojlo) Vasić, 1929, Boljevići, Boljevići,
- Milovan (Vlado) Djokić, 1936, Boljevići, Fakovići,
- Sreten (Mileta) Djokić, 1938, Boljevići, Fakovići,
- Djoko (Nedeljko) Djokić, 1955, Boljevići, Fakovići,
- Svetozar (Sreten) Djokić, 1965, Boljevići, Fakovići,
- Vidoje (Radovan) Djukić, 1954, Boljevići, Fakovići,

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8 October
- Petar (Pero) Kojić, 1962, Banjevići, Banjevići,

9 October
- Milenko (Radoje) Jovanović, 1964, Jelovci, Zagoni,
- Božo (Živojin) Milošević, 1951, Zagoni, Zagoni,

13 October
- Predrag (Vojislav) Belaković, 1966, B. Karlovac, Zalazje,
- Milomir (Slavoljub) Grujičić, 1969, Gostilj, Zalazje,

14 October
- Radivoje (Radovan) Gligić, 1935, Obadi, Sase,

19 October
- Živan (Srećko) Janković, 1959, Pribidoli, Kušići,

22 October
- Risto (Gojko) Lazić, 1968, Brana Bačići, Brana Bačići,
- Todor (Milovan) Nikolić, 1951, Loznica, Lozn. Rijeka,

29 October
- Ilija (Lazar) Ristić, 1958, Kušići, Kušići,

VICTIMS IN NOVEMBER 1992

2 November
- Djordje (Obren) Živanović, 1967, Jelovci, Zagoni,

4 November
- Zoran (Vitomir) Janjić, 1964, Petriča, Peći,
- Dragan (Dušan) Cvjetinović, 1965, Lipenovići, Jasikovića,

8 November
- Simo (Petar) Krkeljaš, 1954, Zenica, Sase,

9 November
- Miodrag (Drago) Ristić, 1971, Jelovci, (in hospital)

20 November
- Dragan (Radovan) Vasić, 1964, Boljevići, Banjevići,

22 November
- Radosav (Bogoljub) Savić, 1963, Stanatovići, Žanjevo,

24 November
- Zoran (Radovan) Blagojević, 1962, Bratunac, Bjelovac,

27 November
- Borisav (Djuro) Opačić, 1961, Vukovar, Sandići,
- Milan (Dušan) Vujinović, 1960, Vukovar, Sandići,
- Djuro Vujaklija, 1957, Vukovar, Sandići,

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VICTIMS IN DECEMBER 1992

14 December
- Zlatan (Milenko) Bogičević, 1975, Bratunac, Bjelovac,
- Miodrag (Ilija) Cvijić, 1972, Novi Sad, Bjelovac,
- Ratko (Marko) Dadić, 1954, Kravica, Kravica,
- Slavomir (Radivoj) Damnjanović, 1971, Loznica, Loznica,
- Nedeljko (Svetozar) Damnjanović, 1959, Loznica, Loznica,
- Slobodan (Vitomir) Despotović, Majur, Bjelovac,
- Dragan (Dragoljub) Filipović, 1962, Bratunac, Loznica,
- Dragoljub (Milisav) Filipović, 1942, Loznica, Loznica,
- Stevo (Nedjo) Filipović, 1951, Bjelovac, Bjelovac,
- Živojin (Dragan) Ilić, 1928, Gostilj, Sikirić,
- Milisav (Ilija) Ilić, 1957, Bjelovac, Bjelovac,
- Radojka (Kosta) Ilić, 1935, Sikirić, Sikirić,
- Milun (Mićo) Ilić, 1939, Bojna, Bjelovac,
- Slavko (Nedjo) Ilić, Mandići, Magašići,
- Zlata (Miloš) Jovanović, 1911, Bjelovac, Bjelovac,
- Milovan (Petko) Jovanović, 1948, Loznica, Loznica,
- Djoko (Petar) Jovanović, 1956, Loznica, Loznica,
- Radenka Jovanović, 1974, Bjelovac, Bjelovac,
- Miloš (Veselin) Jovanović, 1928, Loznica, Loznica,
- Željko (Vojislav) Knežević, 1966, Pečeneg Ilovi, Loznica,
- Vida (Radivoje) Lukić, 1933, Bjelovac, Bjelovac,
- Krstina (Čedo) Lukić, 1948, Loznica, Loznica,
- Miroslav Marinčević, 1965, Niš, Bjelovac,
- Radivoje (Ilija) Matić, 1937, Bjelovac, Bjelovac,
- Decimir (Nikodim) Matić, 1928, Bjelovac, Bjelovac,
- Gordana (Radivoj) Matić, 1967, Bjelovac, Bjelovac,
- Snežana (Radivoj) Matić, 1965, Bjelovac, Bjelovac,
- Mirko (Petko) Miladinović, 1971, Bjelovac, Bjelovac,
- Čedo (Petko) Miladinović, 1975, Bjelovac, Bjelovac,
- Stojan (Marko) Milić, 1959, Sase, Sase,
- Bojan Milkoviski, Loznica,
- Slavko (Čedo) Milutinović, 1963, Bjelovac, Bjelovac,
- Rado (Bogosav) Mitrović, 1948, Sikirić, Sikirić,
- Srećko (Bogosav) Mitrović, 1946, Sikirić, Sikirić,
- Milomir (Bogoljub) Nedeljković, 1940, Sikirić, Sikirić,
- Ljubisav (Obrad) Nedeljković, 1925, Sikirić, Sikirić,
- Slobodan (Ratko) Nedeljković, 1970, Bratunac, Bjelovac,
- Ratko (Svetislav) Nedeljković, 1946, Sikirić, Sikirić,
- Mladjen (Božidar) Petrović, 1955, Loznica, Loznica,
- Miodrag (Bogdan) Petrović, 1948, Loznica, Loznica,
- Dušan Petrović, Kravica, Kravica,
- Mirko (Krsto) Petrović, 1920, Bjelovac, Bjelovac,
- Slobodan (Miladin) Petrović, 1976, Obadi, Sikirić,
- Mirko (Milan) Petrović, 1972, Bjelovac, Bjelovac,
- Dušan (Rade) Prodanović, 1931, Sikirić, Sikirić,
- Obrenija (Miladin) Rankić, 1934, Sikirić, Sikirić,
- Mitar (Ostoja) Savić, 1954, Bratunac, Bjelovac,
- Ratko (Ilija) Simić, 1951, Loznica, Kunjerac,
- Zlatan (Ranko) Simić, 1961, Sikirić, Sikirić,
- Živadin (Svetolik) Simić, 1946, Sikirić, Sikirić,
- Radisav (Svetolik) Simić, 1937, Sikirić, Sikirić,
- Grozdana (Vasilije) Simić, 1931, Sikirić, Sikirić,

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14 December
- Dragiša (Branko) Stevanović, 1966, Orahovica, Sikirić,
- Milomir (Ljubisav) Tanasić, 1939, Sikirić, Sikirić,
- Milan (Petar) Tanasić, 1957, Sikirić, Sikirić,
- Radovan (Sreten) Tanasić, 1923, Bjelovac, Bjelovac,
- Boro (Krsto) Todorović, 1949, Loznica, Loznica,
- Vasilj (Petar) Todorović, 1955, Kravica, Kravica,
- Rajko (Žika) Tomić, 1955, Bratunac, Bjelovac,
- Milovan (Živorad) Tošić, 1972, Jelah, Bjelovac,
- Obrenija (Obrad) Trišić, 1931, Sikirić, Sikirić,
- Zoran (Tomislav) Trišić, 1968, Jelah, Bjelovac,
- Novak (Srećko) Vuksić, 1931, Sikirić, Sikirić,
- Milenko (Radovan) Vučetić, 1975, Loznica, Loznica,
- Radovan (Savo) Vučetić, 1943, Loznica, Loznica,
- Radovan (Leposava) Djukić, Ratkovo, Voljavica,

16 December
- Luka Rakić, 1948, Bos. Brod, Voljavica,

17 December
- Sreten (Pavle) Djokanović, 1937, Koštanovice, Koštanovice,

19 December
- Božidar (Milisav) Popović, 1974, Magašići, Magašići,

20 December
- Stanoje (Rade) Marić, 1952, Štrpci, Voljavica,

24 December
- Milovan (Mirko) Živanović, 1974, Kajići, Glogova,
- Mirko (Miloš) Dragičević, 1947, Orahovica, Glogova,
- Stanko (Rade) Gajić, 1963, Kravica, Glogova,
- Radovan (Stanoje) Ilić, 1951, Obadi, Glogova,
- Vladislav (Mirko) Janjić, 1948, Kravica, Kravica,
- Mirko Kribl, Srebrenica, Glogova,
- Radomir (Drago) Milanović, 1940, Ježestica, Ježestica,
- Radovan (Stevo) Milinković, 1959, Solcćuša, Glogova,
- Svetolik (Božo) Milovanović, 1950, Sase, Glogova,
- Milisav (Radoje) Milovanović, 1950, Sase, Glogova,
- Borivoje (Čedo) Obradović, 1944, Opravdići, Glogova,
- Milenko (Jezdimir) Petrović, 1962, Koštanovice, Glogova,
- Miloš (Maksim) Simić, 1949, Sikirić, Sikirić,
- Vladeta (Čedo) Stamatović, 1953, Bratunac, Hranča,
- Dragan (Slavomir) Veselinović, 1965, Sase, Glogova,
- Petko (Dušan) Vujadinović, 1958, Osredak, Glogova,
- Boško (Krsto) Zekić, 1949, Viogor, Glogova,
- Dragan (Ranko) Šarac, 1964, Obadi, Glogova,

25 December
- Ranka (Novak) Deronjić, Bratunac, Bajina Bašta,

28 December
- Miodrag (Obrad) Lukić, Bratunac, Glogova,
- Milenko (Pero) Stević, 1966, Slapašnica, Glogova,

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VICTIMS IN JANUARY 1993

2 January
- Kazimir (Ante) Andrić, 1952, Bratunac, Ladja,

3 January
- Veljko (Vlado) Nikolić, 1971, Priboj - Lopare, Glogova,

7 January
- Milivoje Živanović, Kravica, Kravica,
- Mara Božić, 1909, Mandići, Mandići,
- Stevo (Stojan) Božić, 1951, Mandići, Mandići,
- Slobodan (Jovan) Bogičević, 1946, Kravica, Kravica,
- Radojko (Ljubomir) Bogičević, 1954, Ježestica, Kravica,
- Vojislav (Ljubomir) Bogičević, 1949, Kravica, Kravica,
- Novica (Slobodan) Bogičević, 1976, Šiljkovići, Šiljkovići,
- Miladin (Dušan) Dolijanović, 1963, Kravica, Kravica,
- Krstina Erić, Kravica, Kravica,
- Negoslav Erić, Kravica, Kravica,
- Pajkan (Pajo) Gavrić, 1963, Kravica, Kravica,
- Milo Jokić, missed
- Milan (Petko) Jovanović, 1948, Kravica, Kravica,
- Radomir (Vujadin) Jovanović, 1959, Ježestica, Ježestica,
- Krsto (Dušan) Lazić, 1933, B. Bačići, B. Bačići,
- Ratko (Dragomir) Miladinović, 1959, Kravica, Kravica,
- Djordjo (Dragomir) Miladinović, 1958, Kravica, Kravica,
- Nedjo (Milorad) Milanović, 1937, Kravica, Kravica,
- Dragan (Nedjo) Milanović, 1970. Kravica, Kravica,
- Vitomir (Milan) Milanović, 1942, Popovići, Popovići,
- Miladin (Drago) Momčilović, 1935, Opravdići, Opravdići,
- Gordan (Cvijetin) Nikolić, 1958, Kravica, Kravica,
- Vaso (Marko) Nikolić, 1920, B. Bačići, B. Bačići,
- Milosava Nikolić, Popovići, Popovići,
- Mitar Nikolić, Kajići, Kajići,
- Ratko (Pajo) Nikolić, 1946, Opravdići, Opravdići,
- Milovan (Todosije) Nikolić, 1946, Kravica, Kravica,
- Ljubica Obačkić, 1918, Mratinjci, Mratinjci,
- Milovan (Risto) Ostojić, 1949, Kravica, Kravica,
- Mitar (Risto) Ostojić, 1934, Kravica, Kravica,
- Kostadin (Risto) Popović, Kravica, Kravica,
- Risto Popović, Kravica, Kravica,
- Božo (Drago) Radović, 1943, Šiljkovići, Šiljkovići,
- Gojko Radović, Kravica, Kravica,
- Rada (Ljubo) Radović, 1976, Kravica, Kravica,
- Dragan (Radosav) Radović, Kravica, Kravica,
- Vaskrsije (Djordje) Radović, 1956, Kravica, Kravica,
- Krsto (Vlado) Djukanović, Ježestica, Ježestica,
- Ratko (Todor) Višnjić, 1949, Sarajevo, Šiljkovići,
- Tankosava (Vasilj) Stevanović, 1938, B. Bačići, B. Bačići,
- Radoje (Radovan) Pavlović, 1936, Lipenovići, Šiljkovići,
- Mile (Savo) Saveljić, 1964, Kravica, Šiljkovići,
- Novak (Stanko) Simić, 1934, Popovići, Popovići,
- Milan (Radovan) Stevanović, 1973, Kravica, Kravica,
- Vladimir (Stojan) Stojanović, 1915, B. Bačići, B. Bačići,
- Vida Trišić, Ježestica, Ježestica,

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7 January
- Lazar (Kostadin) Veselinović, 1935, Kravica, Kravica,
- Stanoje (Stanko) Djokić, 1942, Mratinci, Kravica,
- Boško (Miko) Djukanović, Kravica, Kravica,
- Ivan (Vlado) Djukanović, Kravica, Kravica,
- Nevenka (Risto) Djukanović, 1946, Ježestica, Ježestica,
- Tankosava (Vasilj) Stevanović, 1938, B. Baćići, B. Baćići,

8 January
- Radmila (Nikola) Lukić, 1939, Repovac, Repovac,

9 January
- Žarko (Radomir) Božić, 1973, Radijevići, Radijevići,
- Vida Božić, Radijevići, Radijevići,
- Obrenija Vasić, Radijevići, Radijevići,
- Draginja Mitrović, Radijevići, Radijevići,
- Zoran (Zarija) Ristić, 1952, Boljevići, Radijevići,
- Rajko (Miloš) Djukić, 1960, Boljevići, Radijevići,

16 January
- Miladin Blagojević, 1947, Repovac, Glogova,

18 January
- Savo (Milisav) Grujić, 1972, Šiljkovići, Glogova,

19 January
- Miladin (Vasilija) Djokić, 1961, Ježestica, B. Baćići,

20 January
- Mirko (Radislav) Djukić, 1973, Zenica, Lemešac,

23 January
- Goran (Nedjo) Radić, 1971, Bratunac, Lemešić,

25 January
- Vujadin (Jovan) Ćirković, 1974, Bratunac, Lemešić,

26 January
- Gvozden (Borko) Ostojić, 1941, Zagovi, Čauš,
- Gavrilo (Miladin) Pajić, 1947, Čauš,

27 January
- Simo (Aleksa) Pajić, 1953, Bratunac, Suha,

30 January
- Milada (Mile) Pavlović, 1975, Lipenovići, Bratunac,
- Slavko (Bogosav) Alempić, 1950, Bratunac, Milovanovići,

VICTIMS IN FEBRUARY 1993

2 February
- Radenko (Živorad) Tošić, 1966, Jelah, Andrići,
- Vladimir (Stanko) Gajić, 1988, Opravdići, Bratunac,

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7 February
- Stanko (Milan) Jokić, 1935, Polom, Polom,
- Mitar (Drago) Simić, 1959, Polom, Polom,
- Slavorad (Stanko) Trišić, 1934, Bratunac, Bratunac,

9 February
- Milovan (Risto) Milovanović, 1931, Slapašnica, Slapašnica,

10 February
- Stevo (Dane) Kondić, 1939, Sanski Most, Banjevići,
- Milan (Jovo) Malić, 1963, Sanski Most, Banjevići,

14 February
- Milan (Jovan) Savić, 1972, Karakaj, Kunjerac,
- Marko (Stanoje) Simić, 1933, Polom, Polom,
- Dragoslav (Cvetko) Stanković, 1962, Niš, Kunjerac,

15 February
- Vladimir (Petar) Ćirković, 1962, Zvornik, Kunjerac,

18 February
- Ranko (Milovan) Stanković, 1957, Zenica, Lemešac,

VICTIMS IN MARCH 1993

4 March
- Stanoje (Miladin) Mladjenović, 1944, B. Bačići, Šiljak Brdo,

6 March
- Božana (Milorad) Petrović, 1942, Srebrenica, Bratunac,
- Mikajlo (Mile) Pavlović, 1982, Lipenovići, Bratunac,

10 March
- Miloje (Radosav) Božić, 1948, Bratunac, Blječeva,

13 March
- Nenad (Milorad) Arsenović, 1965, Vranješevići, Lemešac,

14 March
- Vukota (Stanimir) Ilić, 1945, Opravdići, Velika Njiva,

15 March
- Dragan (Dragoljub) Djurković, 1952, Osamsko, Bandera,
- Milenko (Ratko) Djurković, 1969, Dubravice, Bandera,

18 March
- Ljubomir Ristanović, 1970, Bratunac, Pašino Brdo,
- Milenko (Mirko) Radić, 1962, Repovac, Glogova,

19 March
- Milojko (Radovan) Kondić, 1944, Ježestica, Ježestica,
- Cvijetin (Milorad) Milovanović, Bratunac, Zagoni,
- Boško (Risto) Mijatović, 1942, Zenica, Čizmići,

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20 March
- Miloš (Radovan) Milanović, 1952, Lipenovići, Vresinje,
- Vidoje (Vojislav) Cvijetinović, 1967, Magašići, Lemešac,
- Duško (Živko) Bajić, 1971, Slapašnica, Lemešac,
- Ozren (Borivoje) Obradović, 1968, Opravdići, Vresinje,

22 March
- Miodrag (Vitomir) Jovanović, 1973, Sikirić, Božići,

24 March
- Dragoljub (Vladimir) Andrić, 1952, Čičevac, Radijevići,

30 March
- Radenko (Savo) Stojanović, 1973, Bjeljina, Sikirić,

VICTIMS IN APRIL 1993

2 April
- Milorad (Borisav) Matić, 1962, Slapašnica, Petrovići,

3 April
- Božo (Mirko) Božić, 1953, Fakovići, Fakovići,
- Mirko (Marinko) Živanović, 1946, Kravica, Fakovići,

5 April
- Miladin (Čedo) Nešković, 1956, Pobrdje, Podlaznik,

OTHER VICTIMS, DATES OF DEATH MOSTLY UNKNOWN

- Milenko Jovanović, 1952,
- Milun Zarić, 1957, Tegare,
- Milka Prodanović, Sikirić,
- Milomir Jović, 1967,
- Dragan Okuka, 1956,
- Ljubiša Savić, hamlet of Vrankovina, killed on 1 June 1992.
- Ognjen Marković, 1952, Fakovići, killed on 8 June 1992.
- Milenko Marković, Zabokvice, killed on 24 June 1992.
- Slavko Jovanović, Fakovići, killed on 28 June 1992.
- Desanka Pavlović, Ratkovići,
- Živko (Milisav) Milovanović, Ratkovići,
- Radomir Maksimović, 1966, Ratkovići,
- Ilija Simić, age 70, Krnjići,
- Miljan (Božidar) Milović, Raška, Potočari,
- Radisav (Stanko) Stanojević, 1964, Zalazje, Okučani,
- Savo (Ilija) Katanić, killed at Pribojevići,
- Slavko Mijatović,
- Dragan (Rado) Obradović,
- Djordje Ignjatović, Vukovar, Potočari,
- Rado (Obradin) Jovanović, Fakovići,
- Božidar (Nikola) Kovačević, Tegare, Potočari,
- Stanimir (Savo) Mitrović, 1938, Hranča, Bratunac,
- Svetozar Nikolić, Kraljevo, Potočari,
- Milosav Stevanović,
- Milan (Rajko) Stevanović, 1952, B. Bačići, B. Bačići,
- Mihailo Uzelac, killed at Ježestica,
- Dostana Cvjetinović, Hranča, Hranča,
- Milan Jovanović, Mlečva,
- Obren Jovanović, Stanatovići,
- Rada I. Milošević, Zagoni, Zagoni,
- Milka Prodanović, Sikirić,
- Desanka Pavlović, Crkvine, Crkvine.

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Massacred persons

The cruelty and insidiousness exhibited in the attacks on Serb villages, the ruthlessness towards villagers taken prisoner or captured ,without distinction as to sex, age , whether they are soldiers or civilians, healthy or wounded and ill, the bestial treatment in prisons in which no water or food is the mildest punishment, represents a special chapter in the events in this region. It is hard to say whether such an attitude stems from the religious fanaticism of Islam, their jihad, or from the aroused basic, animal instincts of their warriors. And perhaps simply sadists, torturers and killers by nature, led the actions and gave the orders. Irrespective of the reasons, the consequences for the Serbian people are horrendous.

Many of the killed, but also of the wounded and even live and uninjured people were burned together with the houses they had been occupying. That happened in Zalazje on St.Peter's Day (July 12, 1992), where about twenty people were burned in three buildings. Or in Podravanje, where people were roasted on the spit (on the basis of the found corpses it could not be concluded whether the victims had already been dead or had been tortured thus while still alive). People were burned in their homes in many villages: Blječeva, Krnjići, Ratkovići, Ježestica. Tens of family houses were consumed in flames together with their occupants.

Many of the killed persons who were exchanged or were pulled out in other ways from the place of their death had traces of burns, parts of their bodies were charred, their throats had been slit, skulls smashed, arms and legs broken and in several cases, their heads had been cut off. Not infrequently even the dead were massacred.

A very large number of the victims were killed in very perfidious ways in various ambushes and by individual rifle shots (snipers). Vehicles and passers-by were waylaid not only on local and regional thoroughfares but also in fields, country lanes, forest

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paths... Everywhere where people moved. Almost a third of those on the attached list were killed in ambushes.

It is not even possible to imagine the number of people massacred, burned, those whose throats were slit, or were killed in other ways in prisons in the Moslem-controlled area. The truth about the fate of imprisoned and detained Serbs will have to wait for better times. It is to be expected that at such a time the documentation which we have will have to undergo radical changes and that the final death and casualties toll will present an even more tragic picture.

On the basis of preliminary insight into the massacres committed over the civilian population or prisoners or detainees, the first findings and results of investigations so far can be given . Victims put to death by torture or massacred, which is testified to by either authentic documentation or witnesses are exclusively in question.

It is thus quite certain that the following persons were massacred and put to death by torture:

- Kristina Lazić, Brežani, blind girl, mental patient, burned in her house on June 30, 1992.

- Kosana (Novak) Zekić, 1928, Blječeva, her throat was slit in her house in the same village on May 6, 1992.

- Radojko (Rajko) Milošević, 1928, burned in his own house while celebrating St.George's Day on May 6.

- Sekula (Nikola) Ristanović, 1906, Osredak, burned in his house on May 15, 1992.

- Nenad (Bora) Rankić, 1967, Srebrenica, caught and tortured bestially by knives, fire and blunt objects.Died on May 26, 1992 in the Moslem village of Čizmići.

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- Dikosava (Drago) Petrović, 1932, Oparci,her throat was slit in her village on June 1,1992.

- Srećko (Drago) Spajić, 1928, Obadi, throat slit in his village on June 8, 1992.

- Milovan (Andjelko) Grujičić, 1943, Gostilj, his throat was slit in the village of Zalazje on June 8, 1992.

- Dostana Cvijetinović,Obadi, killed after torture in Zalazje on June 8, 1992.
- Živorad (Sreten) Zarić, 1956, Tegare, bestially tortured and killed in the same village on June 9, 1992.

- Milojko (Milovan) Gagić, 1947, Karna, died under torture in the same village on June 15, 1992.

- Radomir (Milorad) Maksimović, 1942, Ratkovići, died after torture in the same village on June 21, 1992.

- Desanka (Pera) Stanojević, Ratkovici, burned in her house in the same village on June 21, 1992.

- Radenko (Milorad) Stanojević, 1940, his throat was slit in the same village in his house on June 21, 1992.

- Vidoje (Srećko) Radovanović, 1939, Žabokvica, killed with a blunt object , a sledgehammer, in the same village on July 2, 1992.

- Nedjo (Borisav) Simić, 1951, Krnjići, his throat was slit in the village of Radoševići on July 3,1992.

- Vaso Porača, 1912, Krnjići, his throat was slit in his house in the same village on July 5, 1992.

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- Dušanka (Periša) Paunović, 1954, Zagoni, killed by a blunt object, a sledgehammer , in the same village on July 5.

- Rada (Ilija) Milošević, 1968, Zagoni, massacred in the same village on July 5,1992.

- Radinka (Dragomir) Cvjetinović, 1952, Ažlica, massacred in Zalazje on July 12, 1992.

- Marko (Jakov) Mičić, 1949, Slapašnica, wounded and taken prisoner and his throat was slit in the village of Glogova on July 24, 1992.
- Vidoje (Pavle) Lazić, 1937, Brežani, crucified and burned on July 30, 1992.

- Ljubica (Drago) Gagić, 1950, Pribićevac, committed suicide in prison in Srebrenica, because of constant maltreatment and torture, probably on on July 7 ,1992.

- Andjelko (Ljubomir) Mladjenović, 1965, Ježestica, caught while working with his mother on his holding, his head was cut off and taken away from the place of the crime on August 8,1992.

- Savka (Obren) Mladjenović, 1931, Ježestica , caught and killed while working with her son on their holding on August 8,1992.

- Branislav (Svetozar) Lazić, 1937, Toplica, massacred in the same village on August 10, 1992.

- Dragomir (Jefta) Mitrović, 1939, Ranča, died under torture in the Moslem village of Potočari on August 12, 1992.

- Miloš (Veselin) Jovanović, 1928, Loznica, killed in the same village on december 14, 1992.

- Uroš Jovanović, 1921, Mlečva, beaten in the prison in Srebrenica or in Potočari as a consequence of which he died in the ZVornik

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hospital.

- Božidar (Nikola) Kovačić, Tegare, due to torture committed suicide in the Moslem village of Potočari.

- Rado Jovanović from Fakovići killed as a prisoner,

-Krsto (Dušan) Lazić, 1933, Brana Bačići, his throat was slit on January 7, 19923.

-Simo Tanasijević, Čičevci, found killed and castrated.

- Aleksa (Stevan) Perić, 1928, Radoševići, tortured and his throat was slit , a letter "U" was carved on his chest, and then he was burned on May 15, 1992.

- Milun Zarić , 1957, Tegare, tortured and his throat was slit in his own house.

- Živan (Petar) Prodanović, 1966, Ratkovići, his throat was slit in the same village on June 21, 1992.

- Nikola (Todor) Stanojević, 1958, Ratkovići, massacred and burned in the same village on June 21, 1992.

- Milka Prodanović, Sikirić, burned in her house.

-Mato (Ratko) Matić, 1966, Postolje, his throat was slit in his house in the same village in May 1992.

- Miloš (Rade) Novaković, 1956, Brežani, killed by an axe, his head was cut off and taken away, the body buried on June 30, 1992.

-Radomir (Marko) Milanović, 1966, Toplica, his throat was slit and he was burned in his house on June 2, 1992.

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- Zora (Drago) Prodanović, Ratkovići, maltreated and killed in her house on June 21, 1992.

- Stojan (Dragomir) Stevanović, 1939, Ratkovići, tortured, beatne with a blunt object, especially about the head, stabbed by a knife, found castrated with his penis in his mouth, on June 27, 1992.

- Soka Vujić, 1932, Krnjići, found killed and her body stabbed with a pitchfork.

- Milisav (Mika) Rankić, 1947, Brežani, burned in his house in the same village on June 30, 1992.

- Mirko (Milisav) Rankić, 1972, Brežani, burned in his house in the same village on June 30, 1992.

- Dragosav (Milisav) Rankić, 1974, Brežani, burned in his house in the same village on June 30, 1992.

This list of victims which we have already said to be only provisional and incomplete as well as the additional list of tortured and massacred persons, also provisional and incomplete, are sufficient testomony of the heavy death toll exacted from the Serbs in villages and settlements and even in houses in which they had been living from times immemorial. This misfortune is only heightened by the fact that the initiators and direct perpetrators of all these massacres and crimes against the Serbian nation is the local Moslem population, not for the first time in our more recent history.

DESTROYED PERSONAL PROPERTY AND MATERIAL GOODS

The destroyed goods and property of the villagers and their families become insignificant in the face of their immense personal tragedies and ordeals. Nevertheless, it is impossible and would be unfair to disregard the consequences of the ruthless destruction of Serb villages and Serb houses in mixed settlements and towns. Their owners, those who are still alive, but also the families of those who have been killed, are today refugees living off the aid of others and the generosity of those who have taken them in. All their former movable and immovable property has been either destroyed or plundered and taken away. This is undoubtedly property of great value, that had been acquired painstakingly over many years of hard work.

In Bosansko Podrinje (the Drina river valley area), as in other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, for the third time in this century, everything that the Serb population had was destroyed. The same thing is happening in this war, which is still raging, as in the previous two wars . Almost every Serb house stood only to the next war. That is why every generation had to build anew, and everything they created lasted at most for several decades between wars. Through some irony of fate people became witnesses of the destruction of what they had created but rarely of the renewal of their households. That was left to the children to whom the same would happen again just like it happened to their parents. And, now for the third time. The only thing left to them from their grandfathers and from their fathers are meadows, pastures, forests, i.e. titles to the land and the sites of their ancestral homesteads. Once again, in barren areas and barren land. The present young generation shall have to start all over again, mainly single-handedly and without their parents. That is the fourth generation to have to do so after three wars and three devastations in the 20th century.

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Of a total of 5759 Serb families in the communes of Bratunac, Skelani and Srebrenica, 4246 or 74 % have remained without their holdings. The number of destroyed family houses is approximately the same and that of other auxiliary facilities (stables, pens, cribs, sheds, silos, summer lean-tos, etc) comprised within a rural household, is even larger. In this case too, we will be able to give more precise data only after the war is over. In addition to the above, with respect to immovable property, on this occasion we should at least mention the destroyed or seized business facilities, the number and value of which cannot even be estimated at this point of time. These are artisan workshops, trading outlets, catering facilities, premises for hire, and especially, means of production: technical facilities, machines and apparata, tools... It is impossible to determine the worth of all this, i.e. the amount of war damage the Moslems caused the Serbs by destroying their immovable property alone.

It is no less difficult to establish the damage caused by the looting and destruction of their movable property: household appliances and effects, furniture, food. Here too in question is the property of the already mentioned 4246 families inhabiting before their banishment the 79 today destroyed settlements and villages of the commune of Bratunac, Srebrenica and Skelani. (We should perhaps draw attention to the fact that in this area there were a total of 130 villages, of which 37 purely Moslem, 39 purely Serb and the remaining 59 were mixed. In the mixed ones all the Serb hamlets were destroyed and burned). According to estimates made on the basis of statistical data from the 1991 census of the livestock in individual villages, and data on the number of saved livestock, about 6700 heads of cattle, 1400 of sheep and 33000 of poultry were stolen. The case of pigs is interesting. About 11000 were destroyed. They were mainly killed or burned in their pens, but there are testimonies to the effect that they were taken away to be eaten. The only thing not known now is whether the Moslems broke the rules of Islam or had in their ranks mercenaries, Christians,whom they supplied with pork.

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This is a hilly and mountainous region, which means that the main source of livelihood is agriculture and livestook breeding. The losses of livestock alone were about US S 10 million in current prices. And that is perhaps the smallest part of the overall losses. At the same time , Moslem villagers and families looted so much that today they have all kinds of things, including livestock and food, like they never had before . An exception perhaps, are the years of the past wars.

The mentioned losses do not include the property damaged in the Serb settlements exposed to constant shelling from Moslem heavy artillery.

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REFUGEES

People who lost their property, whose houses were destroyed and whose lives were in constant danger had no other alternative but to abandon everything and seek refuge in other places and towns. This was also done by the villagers of the burned and razed Serb villages in the communes of Skelani, Srebrenica and Bratunac. Having lost virtually everything they set out to places in which they could expect at least some degree of safety for themselves and their families. Many of them have remained near their villages hoping to return to them soon. Others went to places where they have kinsmen. And many of them, who had no other option, sought refuge with different humanitarian organizations i.e. their refugee centres.

This exodus involved a large number of people, in particular the vulnerable ones, children, women, the elderly and the sick, and has been going on for almost a year now.

According to the data of the Republican Statistical Office and the Republican Committee of the Red Cross, the number of refugees from the areas of the communes of Bratunac, Srebrenica and Skelani, registered in January 1993 was 9,661, or 45% of the number of inhabitants of Serb nationality in these communes. But this figure should not be taken at face value because Moslems , at least from the areas of the mentioned communes ,account for 24% of the refugees in Serbia. The stated number of refugees is neither complete nor final. In order to avoid military service many men have not registered as refugees... This is particularly true of Serbs of conscription age. In addition, there are both Serb and Moslem refugees from this territory, albeit in much smaller numbers, in the neighbouring Republic of Montenegro, as well as abroad. It is already evident that refugee migrations are very frequent and dynamic.

Persons who are well-off mainly do not register with the competent services, the Red Cross and Commissioner for Refugees, and

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thereby do not verify their refugee status. The extent of their well-being is another matter. These records largely exclude children, especially those taken in by the close relatives of their parents.

However, irrespective of all this the sad truth stands that almost a half of the Serb population of the communes in question is outside not only their communes but also their state.

PERPETRATORS OF CRIMES

Wherever there is a victim there is a criminal.

Wherever there is plundering, there is a plunderer.

Since the first attacks on Serb villages the gathering of information started on persons who took part in the various attacks, the killing of people, looting, burning...This is very reliable evidence as it concerns neighbours,ex-colleagues or schoolmates , easily identified by the victims.

The main aim of this research is to avoid the bad experience from the past when no one in this area was called to account for the crimes against the Serbian people. Many criminals of the time easily, sometimes under the benevolent eye of their compatriots in power, hid their traces and even their personal identities. There are many such cases. We shall mention a few as an illustration. Bekto Kamenica, from Jaglići, led the Ustashi and Moslem bands in the past war and directly took part in the massacre of the villagers of the village of Ježestica when 120 persons, mostly children, were killed. Muharem Zukić, from the village of Brezove Njive, also an Ustashi and a criminal, changed his name to Nukić in Bijeljina and thus avoided punishment. It goes without saying that neither of them could have done this alone. Similar is the case with the families Alispahić from Jaglići or Sinanović from Bjelovac... We are speaking about families , for almost as rule, as in all clans, its members always follow their leader. This is why this generation of Serbs should not let something like that happen again. It has been proven time and again that to keep silent about a crime or to forgive it means not only to desecrate the memory of the victims but to give an opportunity to the same person, his descendants or like-minded people to repeat the crime.

Our tendency to forgive is quite unproductive and unjustified. More often has it provided encouragement for a new crime than an opportunity for the criminal to repent. Life and practice have

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shown that it is most often only those called to account, who are to pay the price that repent while those who escaped are un repentant. In this case we should follow the example of the Jews and their state. They are still bringing to justice criminals at whose hands their people suffered in the past war. Not even half a century is too long a period for them. We must do likewise in the future. All those who have committed a crime against a member of the Serbian people must be discovered and answer for their wrongdoings. Time and space may not be an obstacle, for crimes never lapse and their perpetrators are criminals irrespective of the state they live in.

The reverence we have always felt for our victims and the dead must be accompanied by a pledge that the culprits will not go unpunished. That is the sacrosanct obligation of the living until the very last criminal is brought to justice.That after all is a civilizational and international norm that the Serbs too must never forget. We are duty-bound, while abiding by the laws of the international community and its institutions , to give our own contribution to the eradication of violence and crime in the interest of peace and harmony among men. We shall thus also be resisting the violence and crime that our own people is exposed to.

The list hereunder contains the names, accompanied by all available particulars, of a number of persons guilty of the crimes described in the previous pages; for beating and torturing imprisoned and captured people, for killings, massacres,slaughtering and burning, for the destruction of villages, for looting and devastation. The extent of their specific responsibility is not yet final for any one of the mentioned persons. That is yet to be established by the competent law enforcement and judicial authorities. We, however, want to emphasize that we are not calling for any retaliation, especially not against innocent people, we are only demanding that criminals be held accountable for their evil doings.

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As far as responsibility is concerned a certain difference among those who took part in this war campaign is easily noticeable. Some people only sowed hatred, organized and instigated the people and took an active part in all anti-Serb activities. We are referring to officials of the Moslem Party of Democratic Action, of whom a good many fled abroad as soon as the armed conflict broke out. Some of them became passive, whereas a lesser number of them are still active in the armed formations. However, irrespective of how they are behaving right now, their actions have caused this tragedy of the Serbian people . A second group of those responsible for those crimes comprises the givers of orders, the commanding cadre of military and paramilitary formations and of various different local armed groups and bands. Without their consent or order hardly any of these crimes would have been committed.

It is only the third group that comprises criminals, those guilty of or the direct perpetrators of specific crimes, without whose actions no plan conceived or order given would have in fact been executed.There are certainly some "borderline" cases i.e. persons who by their activities fall under two or all the three mentioned groups. The problems which arise in connexion with these, necessary, distinctions should be appreciated. They seem to necessarily attend any classification.To wit, the sequence of names given does not indicate the extent of responsibility, that being neither our job nor our right to establish.

1. The organizers of the genocide against the Serbian people

-Mirsad Kavazbašić, Bratunac, President of SDA (Party of Democratic Action) of Bratunac.

- Mustafa (Abid) Djozić, 1929. Bratunac, SDA Deputy to the B&H Assembly.

- Besim Ibrišević, President of the Communal Assembly of Srebrenica.

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- Ibran Mustafić, Deputy to the Assembly of H&B and member of the SDA Main Committee

- Murat Efendić,ideologue and organizer of Moslem activities.

- Djemail Bečirević, SDA Secretary of Bratunac.

- Dževad Gušić, SDA President after the departure of Kavazbašić,

- Nurija Džanić, Member of the SDA Main Committee

- Azem Džanić,President of the SDA Inaugural Board

- Hamed Efendić, SDA President and member of the Main Committee

- Adib Djozić,member of the SDA Main Committee

- Fadil Halilović, member of the SDA Main Committee

- Sadik Smajilović,member of the SDA Main Committee and one of the commanders of paramilitary formations

- Suljo Avdić,member of the SDA Main Committee

- Nurija Porobić,member of the SDA Main Committee

- Salih Salihović, member of the SDA Main Committee

- Mustafa Ferhatbegović, member of the SDA Main Committee

- Sadik Begić,deputy to the B&H Assembly and member of the Main Committee

- Dr Sabit Begić, member of the SDA Main Committee

- Nusret Salihović,member of the SDA Main Committee

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- Jusuf Baktić, Secretary of the SDA Communal Committee

- Bahret Kustura, professional SDA official, came to Bratunac on party instructions

- Nijaz Dubičić, President of the Moslem Commune of Bratunac

- Hasib Hasanović,member of the SDA Main Commmittee

- Mustafa Ferhatbegović, member of the SDA Main Committee

- Sulejman Hadžić,member of the SDA Main Committee

- Munib Siručić, President of the Community of Communes

- Mesud Mahmutović, police commander and during the war the leader of Žanjevo. Plundered the property of Vidoje Nešović from Stanatovići,

- Senad Hodžić,Head of the Secretariat of the Interior, Bratunac,

- Sabit Mujkić, member of the SDA Main Committee

- Hamed Salihović, Head of the Secretariat of the Interior of Srebrenica,

- Ahmed Kazić, former mayor of Srebrenica,

- Izet Gušić, SDA activist and ideologue

- Memiš Gušić, SDA activist and ideologue

- Nedžad Džanić, SDA activist and ideologue

- Enver Kubat, SDA activist and ideologue

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- Salčin Džanić, SDA activist and ideologue

- Muhamed Rustanbegović, SDA activist and ideologue

- Muradif Pašagić, SDA activist and ideologue

- Husein Hadjić, SDA activist and ideologue

- Ismet Dautbašić, SDA activist and ideologue and President of the B&H Constitutional Court

- Huso Porobić, SDA activist and ideologue

- Abdulah Ahmić, SDA activist and ideologue

- Mujo Tepić, SDA activist and ideologue

- Rizo Selmanagić, Moslem extremist, Srebrenica,

- Nedjad Selmanagić, Moslem extremist, Srebrenica,

- Hasan Selmanagić, Moslem extremist, Srebrenica,

2. Organizers and Leaders of Armed Activities

- Naser Orić, Commanders of Moslem units in this area, organizer and participant in the attacks on most Serb villages: Gniona May 6, 1992, Osredak May 14; Pajići and Hranča July 25, 1992. Directly responsible for massacres and torture of prisoners. Responsible for the looting of the property of Obren Spajić and Sreten Obradović from Studenac, Miloš Dragičević from Orahovica, Živan Djokanović from Obadi, Ljeposava Djokić from Gostilje, Milosav Vukosavljević from Pribićevci, Miloš Vujadinović from Osredak, Petronije Djokanović from Bjelovac, Rajko Nikolić from Opravdići, Slavoljub Djukanović, Ilija Miladinović, Milorad Stevanović, Andrija Zekić, Vasilije Petrović, Boško Milovanović and Momčilo Jovanović from Srebrenica,

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- Meho (Januz) Osmanović, 1960, Magašići, commune of Bratunac. Led the attack on the Serbian part of the village of Magašići on July 20,1992, when eight civilians, mainly women(five) were killed, houses looted and burned.

- Šaban (Junuz) Osmanović, 1956. Magašići, commune of Bratunac. Participated in the mantioned attack on the village of Magašići. Looted the property of Ljubo Petrović from the same village.

- Bajro, called "Miš"(the mouse), commander of a large military formation, led attacks on a number of villages in the commune of Skelani and the destruction of everything Serb. In addition to other villages he burned down Bjelovac on December 14,1992 and Jezero at the end of the same month.

- Nezir Djozić,led the attack on the village of Osredak on May 15 ,1992 and the killing of Sekula Jovanović (82), Drago Jovanović (66), Stoja Vasić (73) and Radojka Petrović (62). Destruction and plundering of the same village, looting the property of Milan Ilić from Orahovica and Branko Stevanović from Orahovica.

- Ejub (Mustafa) Golić, 1958. Glogova, commune of Bratunac. Led actions on a number of villages in the commune of Bratunac and on those occasions committed a number of crimes. Slit the throat of the wounded and captured Marko Mićić from Slapašnica On July 25,1992. Looted the property of Ilija Mladjenović from Magašići.

- Rešad (Redžo) Halilović, Tegare, commune of Bratunac.Led the attacks on the Serb villages of Brežani and Ratkovići on June 30, 1992. Killed civilians, among others Rade Jovanović, Radojko Ilić, Milojko Večerinović and Cvijetin Ilić,on July 17, 1992. Plundered the property of Stanoje Večerinović and Božo Ilić from Tegare, also on July 17, 1992.

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- Ćamil (Mehmed) Hasanović, 1947. Glogova, commune of Bratunac. Attack on Magašići on July 20, 1992, participated in the killing of the civilian population (8 persons), plundered the property of: Stana Jovanović, Todor Mitrović, Bogosav Živalić and Andjelina Momčilović from Opravdići, Rade Obradović, Petar Nikolić, Simo Pajić, Milosav Obradović, Jovo Nikolić, Rade Obradović, Milisav Djukanović, Miodrag Janjić, Milisav Popović, Drago Božić, Stanimir Mitrović, Marko Deronjić, Grozdana Živković and Dragosav Jovanović from Magašići.

- Alija (Mujo) Ibrić alias "Kurta", 1947. Pirići, commune of Bratunac. Led the attack on the village of Loznica on June 28, 1992 and the killing of eight villagers. Also led the attack on Bjelovac on December 14, 1992.Participated on the same day in the attacks on the neighbouring villages of Loznica and Sikirić and the killing of a number of villagers from these villages. Looted the property of Petko Manović from Sikirić.

- Hakija (Husein) Meholjić, Srebrenica. Formerly police commander, now commander of a larger military Moslem unit. SDA activist. Attack on the village of Osredak on May 14, 1992, killing of four elderly persons, civilians. Organized the killing of Goran (Drago) Zekić,deputy to B&H Assembly on May 8,1992. Killed: Vojislav and Nova Djurić, Krsto Petrović, Raca Jevtić from Crni Vrh. Attack on Brežani on July 30, 1992 and the killing of 19 villagers. Plundered the property of Ilija Miladinović, Milorad Stevanović, Andrija Zekić, Vasilije Petrović and Boško Milovanović from Srebrenica.

- Nurija (Hajdar) Memišević, 1966. Sase, commune of Srebrenica, SDA activist, an organizer of attacks and expulsion of the Serbian people, formerly also a member of Tudjman's National Guard in Croatia .

- Adil (Adem) Osmanović, 1960. Konjević Polje, commune of Bratunac. SDA organizer and activist, Moslem extremist and leader of the rebellion against legal authorities in Bratunac in

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connection with the seizure of military records. Active participant in the rebellion.Plundered the property of Djordje Milošević from Očenovići, Jovan Ivanović from Mratinjac, Radojko Dolijanović and Rade Lazić from Lipenovići.

- Ismet (Salko) Ramić, 1949. Hranča, commune of Bratunac. One of the leaders and participants in the attack on the village of Hranča on July 25, 1992 and in the killing of six civilians from this village. Plundered the property of Todor Mitrović, Krstina Petrović, Miladin Lukić, all from Hranča.

- Zuhdija (Ahmet) Redžepagić, alias "Zuco" from Bratunac. Leader and direct participant in the attack on Hranča on July 25, 1992 and the killing of six civilians.

- Zihnija (Rahman) Sinanović, from Bjelovac, commune of Bratunac. Formerly a member of the military, now one of the leaders of Moslem bands, SDA activist and participant in a number of attacks on and massacres of Serb civilians. Plundered the property of Ivko, Cvijeta, Ilija Ilić, Slavka Matić, Božana Jovanović, Slavoljub Filipović and the families Stojanović and Rankić, all from Bjelovac.

- Hidan (Avdo) Salihović, 1968. Biljača, commune of Bratunac. Well-known for his crimes against Serbs, leader of attacks on a number of Serb villages. Tortured and killed Milorad Dragičević from Loznička Rijeka. Led the attacks on Bjelovac, Loznica and Sikirić on December 14, 1992 and the killing of a number of civilians of Serb nationality. Attack on Loznica on June 28, 1992 and the killing of six civilians.

- Besim (Avdo) Salihović, 1957. Biljača, commune of Bratunac. Participated in the attack on the Serbian villages of Loznica, Bjelovac and Sikirić on December 14, 1992 and the massacre of Serb civilians. Attack on Loznica on June 28,1992 and killing of six civilians. responsible for massacres and torture of prisoners and captured civilians.

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- Rešid (Rahman) Sinanović, 1949. Pirići, commune of Bratunac. Organizer of and participant in numerous ambuhes and attacks on Serbian villages: Zalužje on August 8, Biljačaon July 12, and on December 14, 1992 on the villages of Sikirić, Bjelova and Loznica. On the same date killed Miloš Jovanović from Loznica. Looting of property and burning of the mentioned villages. Formerly head of the Secretariat of the Interior of the Commune and prominent SDA activist, organizer of illicit procurement of arms.

- Huso Salihović, Močevići, commune of Srebrenica. Organizer of the attack on the village of Oparci (Brezovice), June 1, 1992. Murder of a number of civilians. Slit the throat of Dikosava Petrović from the same village. Looting and burning of Serb villages.

- Zulfo Tursunović, Sućeska, commune of Srebrenica. One of the commanders of Moslem bands in this area. An ex-convict, habitual offender. Also convicted of murder. organizer and leader of numerous attacks on Serb villages, among other, attacked and burned the villages of Osredak , on May 14, 1992, Zagoni July 5, 1992 and Kravica , January 7, 1993. Torture of civilians in prison. Tortured and maltreated Ljubica Gagić who committed suicide in prison in Srebrenica. Directly responsible for the killing of about 20 civilians in the mentioned villages. Plundered the property of: Rajko Nikolić from Opravdići, Blagoje Zekić from Viogor, Dušan Vasić and Mara Jeremić from Osredak, Drago Jovanović from Viogor, Miloš Dragičević, Mirko Petrović and Branko Stevanović from Orahovica.

- Senahid Tabaković, commander of larger formations from the Moslem villages of Dimnići and Brezovica.

- Ahmet Tihić, one of the commanders of paramilitary formations of Moslem extremists.

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- Omer (Mehmed) Tupković, organized the formation of SDA paramilitary units in this region called "Ljiljani"(lilies). Plundered the property of Momčilo Jovanović from Srebrenica.

- Akif (Enez) Ustić, 1948. Srebrenica. One of the commanders of larger military formations of Moslem extremists, directly led attacks on most Serb villages: Osredak , May 14,1992 and the burning of four persons of Serb nationality, Oparke, June 1, 1992 and the killing of five persons, Zalazje, July 12 1992, and the burning of a number of persons, Fakovići, October 5, 1992. According to some information he is the deputy of commander Naser Orić. Personally tortured his school mate Radosav Andrić.

- Sadik (Salih) Zukić, 1955, Biljača, commune of Bratunac. Commands a Moslem formation. Led the attack on Loznica on June 28, 1992 when eight persons were killed. Tortured and killed Milorad Dragičević from Loz. Rijeka on June 28, 1992. Led the attack on Sikirić, Bjelovac and Loznica on December 14, 1992 when several tens of villagers were killed and the villages looted and burned. Plindered the property of Nada Stojanović from Bjelovac.

- Sabit Zukić, Biljača, commune of Bratunac. Tortured prisoners and detainees.

3.Direct Perpetrators of Crimes and Looting

-(   ) (Fazlija) Alić, alias "Cile", Tegare, commune of Bratunac. Killed Rade Jovanović from Tegare.

- Kadir (Ibrahim) Alić, 1972. Tegare, commune of Bratunac. Attack on and killing of civilians in the villages of Ratkovići and Brežani, June 30, 1992.

- Abdulah Alić, alias "Dule" Brezovica, commune of Srebrenica. Attack on the village of Oparci on June 1, 1992. Killed a number of civilians. Slit the throat of Dikosava Petrović.

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- Idrza, Senad (Alić) Avdić, 1963. Glogova, commune of Bratunac. Actively participated in a number of attacks on Serb villages.

- Izet (Husein) Arifović, 1960. Hranča, commune of Bratunac. Attacked the Serb part of the same village and killed six civilians on July 25, 1992.

- Redjo (Husein) Arifović, 1951. Hranča, commune of Bratunac. Participated in the attack on the Serb section of the same village, the killing of villagers, the plundering and burning of the village.

- Enver Alispahić, Jaglići, commune of Srebrenica. Participated in the attack on Ježestica on August 8, 1992 and the killing of a number of villagers. The village was looted and burned.

- Hamdija (Hamed) Alispahić, Jaglići, commune of Srebrenica. Took part in the attack on Ježestica on August 8, 1992, the killing of civilians and the looting and burning of the village.

- Senahid (Idriz) Avdić, Glogova, commune of Bratunac. Participated in the attack on Magašići on July 20, 1992 and in the looting and burning of the hamlet of Božići.

- Haris Ahmetović, nicknamed "Hari". Participated in the attack on Bjelovac on December 14, 1992, the killing of several tens of villagers, the looting and burning of the village.

- Nedžad Ademović, from Potočari,plundered the property of Ilija Ilić from Zagon.

- Haso Ademović from Potočari, plundered the property of Rada Lazić from Lipenovići.

- Husejin Ademović from Potočari, looted the property of Rajko Jovanović from Ježestica.

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- Ramo Alelić, looted the property of Sreten Milanović from Viogor.

- Barak Avdić, looted the property of Radivoje Bibić from Bibuća.

- Dahmo Ademović, plundered the property of Ljubo Rakić from Zalazje.

- Meho Ahmedović, from Borkovac, commune of Srebrenica. Plundered the property of: Mara Jeremić, Boro Jeremić, Bosiljka Stojanović, Miloš Vujadinović, Slavojka Lazarević, Dragica Blagojević, Mihajlo Vujadinović, Cvijeta Jeremić, Cvijetin Ristanović, Momir Lazarević, all from Osredak, Miloš Dragičević from Orahovica and Leposava Djokić from Gostilj.

- Ramiz, Nazif and Izet Ahmedović, sons of the mentioned Meho Ahmedović , plundered the some households in Osredak, Orahovica and Gostilj.

- Hajrudin (Mehmed) Bešić, 1960. Podčauš, commune of Bratunac. Killed Ratko Cvjetinović from Obadi on June 4, 1992. Killed Dragomir Mitrović from Pajići and bestially tortured the victim. Participated in the attack on Zalazje on July 12. 1992. Before this war, convicted on charges of rape. A criminal, plundered the property of Milenko, Obren and Mihajlo Vujadinović from Osredak.

- Ramo (Omer) Babajić, 1936. Glogova, commune of Bratunac. SDA extremist. Participated in attacks on and killing of Serb civilians from the village of Zagoni on July 5, Magašići on July 20, and Hranča on July 27, 1992. Plundered the property of villagers.

- Sevdalija Begić, Pirići, commune of Bratunac. Attack on, looting and burning of the village of Oparci. Killing of a number of civilians, among who was the slaughtered Dikosava Petrović.

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- Ahmo Burić, plundered the property of Dragomir Spajić from Potočari.

- Hajrudin (Alija) Begzadić, 1969. Pirići, commune of Bratunac. Participated in the attack on the Serb villages of Bjelovac, Sikirić and Loznica on december 14, 1992, when a number of people were killed. Plundered the property of the families Petrović, Rankić and Stojanović.

- Nedžad Bektić, maltreated a number of captured civilians from the village of Medje, hamlet of Karno.

- Mujo Burić, plundered the property of Dragomir Spajić from Potočari.

- Mujo Bektić, Osmača, commune of Srebrenica. One of the commanders in Podgaj.

- Abdurahman, Rafik and Šefik Babajić, Glogova, commune of Bratunac. Plundered the property of Ilija Mladjenović from Magašići.

- Azem and Naser Begzadić, Pirići, commune of Bratunac. Plundered the property of Novak Vuksić from Sikirić.

- Ibro and Aziz Begzadić, Pirići, commune of Bratunac. Plundered the property of Nedeljko Rankić from Sikirić.

- Izet Begović from Glogova, commune of Bratunac, SDA activist. Plundered the property of Djordje Davidović from Polom.

- Medo Begić, plundered the property of Sreten Milanović from Viogor.

- Dalija, Nusret, Sufret and Enes Degić, plundered the property of Sreten Milanović from Viogor.

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- Ahmet Begović, plundered the property of Momčilo Jovanović from Srebrenica.

- Azem Begić from Srebrenica.SDA organizer, plundered the property of Janja Rakić from Zalazje.

- Hajrudin and Nezir (Azem) Begić,, active SDA members, plundered the property of Janja Rakić from Zalazje.

- Suljo Buljubašić, plundered the property of Milovan Orašanin from Radoševići.

- Durmo and Hamdija Buljubašić, plundered the property of Milovan Orašanin.

- Ibro Begović, plundered the property of Dušan Vasić from Osredak, Stevan Spajić, Veso Simić and Cvijetin Obradović from Studenac.

- Jusuf Burić, plundeed the property of Miloš Simić, Branko Vujadinović, Danilo Obradović, Mara and Boro Jeremić, Miloš Vujadinović, Slavojka Lazarević, Milanka Vujadinović, Cvijeta and Miloš Jeremić, Cvijetin Ristanović, all from Osredak, Stevan Spajić, Danilo Obradović, Vaso Simić, Cvijetin Obradović and Obren Spajić from Studenac, Dragomir Spajić from Potočari.

- Jusuf Begović, plundered the property of Stevan Spajić from Studenac.

- Mevlo Burić, plundered the property of Stevan Spajić from Studenac.

- Avdo, Asim, Rusto, Nedžad and Baro Begović, plundered the property of Veso Simić from Studenac.

- Hakija Bečić, plundered the property of Cvijeta Milinković from Solоćuša.

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- Mehmed and Meho Begalović, plundered the property of Draginja Grujičić from Solućuša.

- Meho Ćosić, plundered the property of Milka Zekić from Blječeva. Participated in the attack on the same village on May 6, 1992.

- Akija Ćurkalo, plundered the property of Mara Jeremić from Osredak.

- Hasan Čitarac, plundered the agricultural property and other property of Ilija Gvozdenović from Zagon.

- Sulejman Ćosić, plundered the property and goods of Ilija Gvozdenović.

- Edhem Čomić, plundered the property of Milisav Popović from Magašići.

- Juso (Ramo) Dautbašić, Tegare, commune of Bratunac. Killed Živorad Zarić.

- Sead (Selmo) Delić, 1966. Glogova, commune of Bratunac. Several murders from ambushes, burning and plundering of Serb villages, participated in the murders of Radomir Milošević, Milovan Milanović and Milorad Jokić, all from Kravica, on June 1, 1992.

- Smajo (Alija) Delić, 1960. Glogova, commune of Bratunac. Participated in the killing of the above mentioned persons from an ambush.

- Rifet Dautbašić, plundered and destroyed the property of Cvijeta Ilić, Bjelovac.

- Mahmut (Ibro) Delić, 1958. Glogova, commune of Bratunac. Plundered the property of Rajo Lujić from Opravdići.

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- Adem Dautović, plundered the property of Milenka and Mihajlo Vujadinović, Osredak.

- Azem Dautović, plundered the property of Mihajlo Vujadinović from Osredak.

- Mustafa Djukić, attacked, plundered and burned the village of Ježestica , August 8, 1992.

- Huso Djukić, attacked, plundered and burned the village of Ježestica on August 8, 1992.

- Turabija Djozić, Bajramovići, plundered the property of Blagoje Zekić from Viogor, Dušan Vasić from Osredak, Stevan Spajić from Studenac, Svetozar Zekić from Kovačica, Božana Mijatović from Orahovica.

- Edhem, Ekrem and Enes Djozić, plundered the property of Blagoje Zekić from Viogor.

- Azem Djozić, plundered the property of Dušan Vasić from Osredak, Stevan Spajić from Studenac.

- Abid Ljozić, plundered the property of Stevan Spajić from Studenac and Svetozar Zekić from Kovačica.

- Rusto Djozić, plundered the property of Stevan Spajić from Studenac.

- Vehbija (Turabija) Djozić, Bajramovići, plundered the property of Milan Ilić from Orahovica.

- Nevzed Djozić, plundered the property of Branko Stevanović from Orahovica.

- Šefket Djozić, plundered the property of Branko Stevanović from Orahovica.

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- Fejzo Dželić, participated in the attack on the village of Blječeva and plundered the property of Stanko Ostojić from the same village on May 6, 1992.

- Murat (Besim) Efendić, Srebrenica. Plundered the property of Sekula Kovačević from Bjelovac, Petronije Djokanović, Ilija Miladinović, Milorad Stevanović, Andrija Zekić, Vaso Petrović, Tomislav Jelisavčić, Dragan Zekić, Milka Luketić, Gligor Mihajlović, Stevo Jovanović, Mirko Nušić, Živojin Jovanović, Mirko Dragičević, Vukašin and Radivoje Stjepanović, Miloš Gerdić, Cvijetin Marinković, Goran Stojanović, Mladjo Šurlan, Dragica Petrović, Stanija Cvjetinović, all from Srebrenica and Živan Djukanović from Obadi.

- Meša Efendić, plundered the property of Dragomir Spajić from Potočari.

- Džemal Efendić, Potočari, plundered the property of Dragomir Spajić from Potočari.

- Hasan, Ramo, Alija, Mevludin, Musa and Ramiz Gerović from Glogova. Attacked surrounding Serb villages, committed murders from ambush on May 15, 1992, plundered the property of Momčilo Momčilović from Opravdići.

- Avdo Golić, Glogova, commune of Bratunac. Plundered the property of Rajo Lujić from Opravdići, Bogdan Bojić, Marko Deronjić, from Magašići, Grozdana Živković from Magašići and Djordje Davidović from Polom.

- Elez Garanjić, plundered the property of Ljubo Rakić from Zalazje.

- Junuz, Dahmo and Jusuf Gurdić, plundered the property of Stevan Spajić from Studenac and Dragomir Spajić from Potočari.

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- Hajrulah and Azem Hadžović, Potočari, commune of Srebrenica. Plundered the property of Obren Vujadinović from Osredak and Mihajlo Vujadinović from Osredak, Milena Grujičić, Draginja and Bosa Ilić, Jovanka and Draginja Grujičić, Milenko Ostojić and Vera Djokić from Gostilj.

- Sevdalija (Mehmed) Halilović, 1971. Tegare, commune of Bratunac. Attacks on Serb villages, plundering and burning of property. Participated in the killing of Radojko and Cvijetin Ilić in Tegare , on July 17, 1992.

- Osman (Ibro) Halilović, 1963. Tegare, commune of Bratunac. Attacks on Serb villages and plundering. Killing of Radojko and Cvijetin Ilić from Tegare on July 17, 1992. Plundering the property of Božo Ilić from Tegare.

- Salih (Hasan) Halilović, 1938. Tegare, commune of Bratunac. Participated in attacks on Serb villages, and the killing of Drago and Milan Ilić in Tegare.

- Aljo Huseinović, nicknamed "Kološćura", killings from ambush and massacres of victims. Personally led ambush in Glogova when Milorad Jokić, Radomir Milošević and others were killed on June 1, 1992.

- Velkaz Husić, attack on the vilage of Oparci, June 1, 1992, participated in the killing of five villagers.

- Huso Halilović, attack on the village of Brežane on July 30, 1992 and the killing of 19 villagers. Robbed Srećko Andrić from Pribićevci.

- Idriz (Nurif) Ibrahimović, 1947. Tegare, commune of Bratunac. Participated in the killing of Rade Jovanović and Milovan Mićić on June 20 in Tegare, company commander in Tegare.

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- Nurija Jusufović, police commander in Srebrenica. Maltreatment and torture of prisoners.

- Vehbija (Salkica) Jahić, attacks on Serb villages,plundered the property of Srećko Andrić from Pribićevci.

- Bekto Kamenica, Ustashi from World War II, from the village of Jaglići, commune of Srebrenica. Attack on the village of Ježestica, August 8, 1992 and the killing of a number of civilians. Massacred victims.

- Džemail (Idriz) Kamenica from Jaglići, commune of Srebrenica. Attack on Ježestica , August 8, 1992 and the killing of a number of civilians. Attack on Bjelovac on December 14, 1992 and massacre of the civilian population. Torture and killing of the civilian Rajko Jovanović from Ježestica.

- Avdo (Munib) Kamenica from Jaglići, commune of Srebrenica. Attacks on surrounding Serb villages, expulsion and killing of the population. Plundered the property and participated in the killing of Rajko Jovanović from Ježestica on August 8,1992.

- Ramiz (Idriz) Kamenica, Jaglići, commune of Srebrenica. Expulsion and crimes against the Serbs of the village of Ježestica on August 8, 1992 , Loznica June 28, and Bjelovac, Sikirić and Loznica December 14, 1992. Plundered the property of Rajko Jovanović.

- Munib(Idriz) Kamenica, the same as Ramiz Kamenica..

- Esma (Ibiš) Kiverić, 1951. Prohići, commune of Srebrenica. Formerly a school teacher. Actively participated in numerous attacks on the Serb villages of Bjelovac, Sikirić, Loznica. During the attack on december 14, 1992, plundered the property of a number of families (Petrović, Filipović, Matić, Stojanović and Rankić).

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- Kemal (Mustafa) Mehmedović,nicknamed "Kemo",1962. Pale, Srebrenica. A criminal notorious for his cruelty and massacres of victims. Cut off the head of Andjelko Mladjenović from Ježestica and took it to Srebrenica on August 8, 1992. Brutally killed one Kukić in the prison of Srebrenica on an unknown date in October 1992.

- Hajrudin (Hilmo) Malagić, 1945. Osmače, Srebrenica. Killed a number of civilians, plundered property and burned the villages of Sikirić, Bjelovac and Loznica on december 14, 1992.

- Beaja Martić, attack on the Serb village of Ratkovići, June 16, 1992, participated in the killing of 15 persons.

-( ) (Nurija) Muratović, nicknamed "Špica", participated in the attack on the village of Zagoni on July 5, 1992 and in the killing of a number of children and civilians.

- Nasir Mamutović, participated in the attack on Boljevići on October 5, 1992, the killing of a number of villagers, the plunder of property and the burning of the village, plundered the property of Vidoje Nešković from Stanatovići.

- Ibrahim Mujkić, participated in attacks on a number of Serb villages also participated in the attack on Boljevići on October 5, 1992.

- Hajrudin (Ibrahim) Osmanović, 1962. Magašići, Bratunac. Attack and killing of villagers in the Serb section of Magašići on July 20, 1992.

- Nedžib (Munib) Osmanović, 1969. Magašići, Bratunac. Participated in the attack on , expulsion and killing of Serbs in the village of Magašići, July 20, 1992.

- ( ) (Munib) Osmanović, alias "Cvrko", like the previous one.

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- ( ) (Hakije) Osmanović, alias "Tuzlo", like Nedžib Osmanović, and plundered the property of Drago Božić from Magašići.

- ( )(Hakija) Osmanović,, alias "Čičo", attack on Magašići, July 20, 1992.

- Andrija Osmanović, attack on, plunder of property and killing of villagers of the village of Ratkovići, June 16, 1992.

- Midhat Otanović, alias "Mijač" from Srebrenica. Participated in the attack on the village of Bjelovac on December 14, 1992, on which occasion a number of civilians were killed.

- Medo Omerović from Kamenica. Attack on Kravica, May 15,1992. Plundered the property of Milutin Živanović from Kravica.

- ( ) Omerović alias "Crtan" from Kamenica. Attack on Kravica on May 15 ,1992.

- Šaćir Omerović from Kamenica. The same as the previous one and plundered the property of Djordje Dolijanović, Milutin Živanović and Zoran Dolijanović from Kravica.

- Hajro (Ibrahim) Osmanović, attack on Magašići, July 20, 1992 and plundering and burning of the Serb hamlet of Božići. Plundered the property of Gojko Lazić from Kravica.

- Meho (Junuz) Osmanović, 1960. Magašići, commune of Bratunac. Attack on Magašići and burning of the hamlet of Božići. Plundered the property of Gojko Lazić and Cvijeta Deronjić from Kravica.

- Meho Orić, Blječeva, commune of Bratunac. Attack on Zagoni, July 5, 1992, participated in the killing of a number of civilians.

- Nurif Rizvanović, commander of the village band.

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- Midhat (Edhem) Salihoviić, 1969. Biljača, commune of Bratunac. A criminal notorious for his crimes. Actively participated in all attacks on Serb villages. Directly took part in the destruction of the villages of Loznica, June 28, Zalužje September 16, Sikirić, Bjelovac, Loznica, December 14, 1992.

- Adil (Avdo) Salihović, Biljača, 1960, commune of Bratunac. Actively participated in the attack on and burning of the village of Loznica on June 28, when 8 civilians were killed, in the ambush in Zalužje, on September 16, when 9 villagers were killed and in the attack on Bjelovac, Loznica, Sikirić on December 14, 1992.

- Kemo (Ibrahim) Smailović, from Tegare, commune of Bratunac Killing of villagers of the villages of Ratkovići and Brežani on June 30, 1992.

- Rahman Sinanović, participated in the ambush in Zalužje on August 8, 1992 and the killing of a number of passers-by, plundered the property of many villagers of Bjelovac.

- Edhem (Ramo) Salihović, 1945. Biljača, commune of Bratunac. Participated in the attack on the villages of Sikirić, Bjelovac and Loznica on December 14, 1992 and plunder of the property of the families Petrović, Matić, Filipović, Stojanović and Rankić from the same villages.

- Fikret (Edhem) Salihović, 197-. Biljača, commune of Bratunac. Participated in the attack on the mentioned villages on december 14, 1992.

- Muriz (Rahman) Sinanović, 1963. Loznica. Participated in the attack on the villages of Bjelovac and Sikirić on December 14, 1992. Killed several tens of villagers. Plundered the property of Ivko Ilić and Ilija Ilić from Bjelovac.

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- Mehidin (Hašim) Smailović, Jaglići, commune of Srebrenica. Attack on the village of Magašići , July 20, 1992.

- Rifat Salihović, attacks on a number of Serb villages, among others on Sikirić, Loznica, Bjelovac on December 14, 1992. Plundering and destruction of property of Nada Stojanović from Bjelovac and Mile Ilić from Koštanovići.

- Edhem (Ramo) Salihović from Biljača, commune of Bratunac.Participated in the killing of a number of villagers of the villages of Bjelovac, Sikirić and Loznica on December 14,1992.

- Mirsad (Bekto) Smajlović, 1962, Joševo, commune of Bratunac. Attack on Skelani and the surrounding Serb villages in December 1992.

- Kiram (Rifat) Salihović, 1972. Biljača, commune of Bratunac. Notorious for his crimes and the torture of Serbs. After torturing Milorad Dragičević he killed him in Iozička Rijeka, on June 28,1992.

- Juso Salihović,notorious for torturing prisoners and captured civilians.

- Sead Salihović,bully and torture of civilians.

- Senada (Mehmed) Sinanović alias "Beba" (Baby) from Bratunac.Actively participated in numerous attacks on Serb villages, organized plundering. She plundered the property of Cvijeta Ilić, Slavka Matić, Ilija Ilić, Ivko Ilić and others from Bjelovac.

- Šuhra Sinanović from Bjelovac, commune of Bratunac.Actively participated in most attacks on Serb villages. Organized the plunder and destruction of property of the families : Filipović, Matić, Stojanović and Petrović from the Serb villages of Bjelovac,

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Loz. Rijeka i Sikirić.

- Salih (Idriz) Šaćirović, 1961. Hranča, Bratunac.Participated in the killing of 6 civilians in the Serb village of Hranča on July 25, 1992.

- Mujo (Zahid) Šaćirović, 1957. Hranča, Bratunac.Killing of Serbs in Hranča on July 25,1992.

- Mujo (Emin) Šaćirović, 1949. Hranča, Bratunac. Participated in the attack on Hranča and the killing of the Serb population in it on July 25,1992.Plundered the of Dragoslav Jovanović from Magašići.

- Šaban from Prohići, commune of Srebrenica. (Yellow in the face). Notorious for the maltreatment of prisoners and captured Serbs. A psychopath. A member of the police force of Srebrenica.Instead of a knife carries a piece of a saw in his belt.

- Osman Zukić, Biljača, commune of Bratunac. Participated in the attack on and the killing of Serbs in the villages of Brežani and Ratkovići on July 30, 1992.

- Mustafa (Muarem) Zukić, Šušnjari (Brezova Njiva).Participated in the attack on Ježestica on August 8,1992. Participated in the torture and killing of Milorad Dragičević on June 28,1992.

- Huso Zukić, participated in the attack on and killing of civilians in the village of Ježestica on August 8,1992. Plundered the property of Dragan Djokanović from Obadi.

- Mulija Zukić.She actively participated in the attacks on and plunder of the Serb villages of Bjelova, Sikirić, Loznica on December 14,1992.

- Hajrudin (Edhem) Sinanović, 1965. Pirići.Commander of the unit which carried out the attack on and crimes in Loznička Rijeka on

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December 14,1992.

- Mavludin (Edhem) Hasanović, 1963. Pirići, Actively participated in the attack on, crimes and plunder in Loznička Rijeka on December 14,1992.

- Sabahudin (Edhem) Hasanović, 1938, Pirići.Participated in the attack on Loznička Rijeka on December 14,1992 and in the crimes committed over the population on that occasion.

- Rifet (Edhem) Hasanović, 1970. Pirići.Participated in the attack on Loznička Rijeka on December 14, 1992 and in the killing of the local population.

- Šaban (Edhem) Hasanović, 1958. Pirići. Participated in the attack on Loz. Rijeka on December 14,1992 and in the killing of the population, plunder and burning of the village.

- Zijad (Safet) Sinanović, 1969. Pirići. Participated in the attack on Loz. Rijeka and the killing of the population ,on December 14,1992.

- Dževad (Safet) Sinanović, 1961. Pirići. Participated in the attack on Loz. Rijeka on December 14, and in the killing of the villagers, plunder of their property and the burning of the village.

- Sead (Safet) Sinanović, 1956. Pirići. Attack on Loz. Rijeka on December 14,1992, killing of the villagers , plunder of their property and the burning of the village.

- Velid (Vehbija) Šabić, 1964. Urkovići.Commander of the region of Konjević Polje until July 1,1992 and organizer of attacks on the surrounding Serb villages.

- Veiz (Vehbija) Šabić, 1966. Urkovići. Commander of Konjević Polje as of August 1,1992, organizer of attacks on surrounding

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Serb villages.

- Velid (Fahro) Muminović, 1969. K. Polje.Company commander and leader of numerous attacks on Serb villages.

- Mustafa (Šefko) Merdžić, 1957. K. Polje.Company commander and leader of numerous attacks on surrounding Serb villages.

- Ibrahim (Mujo) Sulejmanović, 1954. Glogova. Company commander and leader of attacks on numerous Serb villages.

- Hasib (Avdo) Muminović, 1968. Urkovići. Company commander and leader of attacks on surrounding villages.

- Vahid (Mujo) Sulejmanović, 1966. Urkovići.Company commander and leader of attacks on surrounding Serb villages.

- Hamid (Suljo) Muminović, 1963. Urkovići.Company commander and leader of a number of attacks on surrounding Serb villages.

- Hašim (Suljo) Muminović, Urkovići.Company commander and leader of attacks on surrounding Serb villages.

- Džemail (Muharem) Jusupović, 1970. K. Polje.Company commander and leader of attacks on Serb villages.

- Munib (Mujo) Sulejmanović, 1953. Urkovići.Company commander and leader of attacks on surrounding Serb villages.

- Alija (Hamed) Djelilović, 1957. Urkovići.Company commander and leader of attacks on Serb villages.

- Mustafa (Mumin) Muminović, 1957. Konjević Polje.Company commander and leader of attacks on surrounding Serb villages.

- Rifet (Edhem) Hasanović, 1970. Pirići. Loznička Rijeka.Company commander and leader of attacks on the villages of Loznička Rijeka

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and surrounding Serb hamlets.

- Dževad Avdić, Zapolje.Company commander and leader of attacks on numerous Serb villages.

- Halid (Huso) Hukić, 1967. Zapolje. Deputy company commander and participant in many attacks on surrounding Serb villages.

- Fahrudin (Edhem) Hasanović, 1965. Pirići.Participant in attacks on surrounding Serb villages and the village of Loznica on June 28,1992.

IN LIEU OF CONCLUSIONS

This list of perpetrators of all forms of crimes which they have committed or are still committing against the Serbian people in this area is based on the authentic testimonies of the survivors and villagers from destroyed villages. Every one of them is prepared to confirm their testimonies whenever the need arises and before any domestic or international authority.A good part of the documentation on the killings, organized ambushes, massacred persons, destroyed property, maltreatment in prisons, the looting and the burning is in the possession of the competent authorities: police stations, health centres and other communal establishments, as well as the command and units of the Army of the Republic of Srpska.

We believe that the sense and purpose of this first investigation in the Podrinje communes of Bratunac, Skelani and Srebrenica should be to inform the public about the suffering and terror being inflicted on the Serbian people for almost a year now.Falsified and uncorroborated information coming from Moslem and various world sources has misled the public to such an extent that ethnic cleansing is being attributed to the victims whereas criminals and the perpetrators of that infamous act enjoy some sort of international sympathy and receive permanent assistance

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flowing in from virtually every quarter.It seems absurd, but it is true, that Srebrenica started receiving aid, only once that area had been cleansed of its Serb population.

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STATEMENTS OF WITNESSES

ASSAULT ON GNIONA

It was 6 May, St. George's Day. The Simićes celebrated.

Already in the morning the people from the nearby village of Ćumovići mentioned that on their way from Ćumići to the house of the family celebrating their St. Patron's day in Gniona, passing through a forest known as Vrhovi, they spotted some strangers who seemed in a hurry; when Mihailo Vukadinović greeted them they did not say anything in return.

During the same day nothing could be noticed on the Muslim side except that they did not move around like before, nobody could be seen near their houses and we did not know the reason why.

On 6 May an assault was launched on Gniona at 17.30.

We were first addressed through a loudspeaker by Naser who said: "The people of Gniona, hand over your weaponry within 15 minutes at Pera Simić's house. We will not hurt anyone, but unless you hand over your arms we will capture whoever is still alive" and he repeated it. On hearing this, the villagers of Gniona started jumping out of their houses and windows and ran towards the forest.

Naser did not wait even for 2 minutes but immediately opened heavy fire on us with all available weapons.

In 2 - 3 minutes we were already in the woods, and they ran after us and set immediately five or six houses on fire.

We did not know how many of them had attacked us but there were many. Gniona was encircled with positions where the Muslims had been deployed already that morning and maybe even earlier without us knowing it.

On that occasion 2 people lost their lives in Gniona - Lazar Simić, 55, from the neighbouring village of Studenac and Radojko Milošević, 75, from Gniona.

Lazar Simić was killed on his way to Žolođuja and Radojko Milošević, being old and unable to run, remained stranded in the house which was set on fire,according to his wife who watched from the forest their house, with Radojko inside, go up in flames. The villagers of Gniona set out in the direction of Zalazje, some of them that night and others early in the morning. After 2 - 3 days nothing was to be found in Gniona, everything was destroyed in the fire which they had set.

The houses which could not catch fire were mined.

(Miladin Vukadinović)

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VITOMIR VUČETIĆ, of father Sreten, born in the village of Loznica where he is living now in the municipality of Bratunac, worker, Serb by nationality.

STATEMENT

on the Muslim assault on the Serb village of Loznica on St. Vitus' Day on 28 June 1992 when the Muslims killed 8 and wounded 7 civilians

On the eve of the Orthodox feast St. Vitus' Day, the villagers of Loznica appointed village guards to alert the village in case of a possible Muslim attack. On the very St. Vitus' Day I was on guard duty until 11.00 hrs together with Zoran Vučetić. We did not notice anything unusual.Then we left home to take a rest. Soon after I fell asleep and was woken up by my wife Dragana who told me: 'Get up, the village has been attacked'. I jumped out of bed and heard the sound of bullets coming from several directions. We were attacked by the Muslims from the direction of Cijepalo, Pirič, Doliva and Brdo. I immediately opened fire from my window in the direction of Šumerice, because I saw fire from infantry weapons come from that direction. I noticed that the hamlet of Cjepalo near the village of Loznica was all ablaze, the Muslims had set on fire all houses and everything that could burn. Close by our side,Djokan Milovanović and Miloš Stojanović were wounded and we bandaged them up. The villagers of Cjepalo had already withdrawn towards me and we all together offered resistance to the Muslims. I saw many Muslims opposite my house, shouting 'Allah uegber'. From the direction of Pirići, some 300 meters away from me and the stables I saw the court executor Fahrudin - Redja Hasanović, of father Edhem, my former class mate, shouting on top of his voice: 'Serbs, are you glad'. He took a loudspeaker from Rahman Sinanović, an old merchant from Bjeloc and said: 'Ustashis, do you need help?' I recognized him by his voice. At the same time, Alija known as Kurta, who used to work in Sase before the war as a mine-layer called his Muslims and said: 'Catch Vasa Petrović alive and take his mortar away from him'. As a matter of fact, he and Vaso Petrović used to work together at Sase. We were almost totally encircled and had been under constant fire from 14.00 to 18.00 hrs. before we received aid from Bratunac.

The following persons lost their lives close by my side :

Miloje Damljanović, Svetozar Vučetić, Milorad Rončević, Djordje Filipović, Milenko Nikolić and Radovan Lukić. Near the house of Bogomir Andrić, withdrawing towards the road and firing from their weapons, Verica Filipović, 17, and Jelena Stojanović, about 40, were shot down.

When I withdrew with the wounded towards the road, around 18.00 and turned over the wounded, I went back to the village to collect the dead, our neighbours and relatives. Then I saw my house being consumed by flames. Only two beds and a glass showcase were burnt down, so we managed to save the rest by putting the fire out.

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All other houses in the village had already been burnt down and the smouldering fire there could not be extinguished.There were only 3 houses which they didn't burn down for lack of time.

I forgot to mention that I saw my relative Radovan Lukić dead; he was killed and the golden cross that he had around his neck was inserted in his mouth. They first took off his boots. The following were wounded in this attack: Stanoje Milovanović, Dragan Vučetić, Zvonko Filipović, Rado and Djokan Milovanović, Miloš Stojanović.

Vitomir Vučetić - Vito, sgd.

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ZVONKO FILIPOVIĆ, of father Nedja
born in 1959 in the village of Loznica
farmer, Serb by nationality

STATEMENT

On 28 June 1992 , on St. Vitus' Day I was in the hamlet of Cjepale near the village of Loznica where I defended together with other villagers our houses and property. This being a small hamlet,there were only 7 of us locals defending it, all of us farmers. Our wives and children were for the most part in flight.

We didn't attack any neighbouring Muslim village, nor did we provoke them in any way to do that on us. Occasionally, Muslims would open fire from the villages of Pirići and Poloznik, but they didn't break into our hamlet because we repelled their attacks.

However, on St. Vitus' Day, around 14.00, we were attacked from all sides. It rained and hailed heavily and this made our efforts to defend the hamlet even more difficult. We had taken shelter from the storm in our houses, but on seeing Milovan Lukić's house on fire and the Muslims barge into the village and start encircling us, we decided to withdraw. The Muslims attacked us from all directions and with all available weaponry, so that we had to close our eyes not to see all the bullets they showered upon us.We defended ourselves for some 2 hours and gradually withdrew in the direction of the Drina River. I saw the Muslims charging from the direction of the Pirići village shouting 'Allah Uegber', but the visibility was poor, I could not recognize anyone my sight being blurred by the forest, the shrubbery and the hills. I recognized only one Muslim by the sound of his voice; his name is Kurta and I heard him shout to the Muslims: 'Catch me Vasa Petrović alive!'

They opened fire from infantry weapons from the direction of Pirići, and we had by then already come down from Cjepale to the point which we farmers call Krizevac. I was wounded in the heavy shelling there and further away my neighbours Rado Milanović and his brother Djokan sustained injuries as well. All of us wounded, we helped each other reach with difficulty Milutin Damjanović's house, where they extended first aid to us. Radovan Lukić perished at Cjepale in an attempt to defend his home, and Djokan Milovanović was wounded and then taken towards the Drina by Ivko Filipović. While they administered first aid to me in Milutin Damjanović's house I learnt that many villagers had perished there in our close vicinity. I saw in person the body of Jela Stojanović and the little girl Verica Filipović. From that house I was taken to hospital in Loznica where I was told by my family who came to visit me that on that self-same day , i.e. St. Vitus' Day, 6 villagers and my neighbours had died and a woman Jela with her daughter Verica Filipović. Some of the corpses had been heavily mutilated.

I am prepared to repeat this statement anywhere and anytime because we were attacked by the Muslims without any reason or motives.

Zvonko Filipović, sgd.

MILADINOVIĆ MILEVA, married to Petko, born in 1939 in the village of Repovac, resident of the village of Loznica, municipality of Bratunac, housewife, mother of 4, Serb by nationality

STATEMENT

On the eve of Holy Trinity in 1992, I remember it was a Sunday, I was working in my garden when my husband Petko came back from his guards duty and asked me to make him a cup of coffee because he was tired. I went into the house and made him a cup of coffee and I didn't as much as fill the cups when two of our Muslim neighbours barged in:

1. Šaban Hasanović, of father Edhem, from Pirići,
2. Mevludin - Kiko Hasanović, of father Edhem from Pirići
3. Mehmedalija Begzadić, of father Šahman from Pirići.

Šaban attacked my husband Petko right away and started beating him, hit him with the butt of his rifle on the head so that Petko fell down. I started yelling and Šaban pressed his hand on my mouth,hit me with the butt of his rifle above my left eye and hurt me badly.Šaban was assisted by his brother Kiko, while Mehmedalija Begzadić was watching them do it.

After that, all three of them made it for the door and took away the rifle which they had seized from my husband and fled in the direction of the river.

After this incident my neighbours helped us reach the Public Health Home in Bratunac, and the hospital in Loznica where Petko stayed for 4 days and I was treated for 7 days for the wounds inflicted us by our Muslim neighbours on our very doorstep. We lost all documents testifying to the treatment received in this war but the copies are certainly available at the hospital.

On 14 December 1992 the Muslims attacked Bjelovac and killed my two sons Mirko and Čeda Miladinović.

Milena Miladinović, sgd.

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SLAVKA MATIĆ, wife of Radivoje
born in 1945, resident of the village
of Loznica, municipality of Bratunac

STATEMENT

I was in the school at Bjelovac doing something when around 6.00 in the morning the Muslims launched a strike on Bjelovac. There was shooting from all sides then, namely from the direction of the Drina as well as from the foot of the Kunjevac hill, i.e. from the direction of the Muslim villages of Pirići and Biljača. I noticed a large group of Muslims armed with rifles. They had knitted caps on their heads, rucksacks slung over their shoulders, wore blue clothes and orange bands around their heads. I could not make it to my house, which is around 1 km away from the school, and my children and husband were there. The Muslims killed my husband Radivoje Matić and my daughters Snežana, 27, and Gordana,25.

They tried to set my house on fire throwing three bombs into it having beforehand killed my whole family. On putting people in our village to death the Muslims immediately set about burning down our houses. I could not recognize anyone because I was far away which made it difficult to make out anything of it all. Bogdana Ilić, wife of Milun from the village of Vojna from Srebrenica, sought to come to the rescue of my children, was wounded by the Muslims but struggling for her life she killed a Muslim who had previously killed my family. I saw the wounded Radosav Vučetić near a haystack. Boraka Petrović lay close by but I do not know who had wounded them. I saw the wounded Cvjetko Lukić being taken towards the Drina to receive first aid but the Muslims had already been there awaiting our wounded to kill them while first aid was administered to them. It was there that they shot Milisav Ilić and wounded Stojan Ilić while he was transporting the wounded. But as Ilija Ilić had also been there, he managed to open fire and keep the Muslims at a distance for a while. On the right bank of the Drina in Yugoslavia Milivoje Vučetić and 5 more civilians from our village were wounded when sniper fire was opened on them from a point known as 'Bunarevi' in the Muslim village of Biljaša. I know that Vidoje Ilić, Milovan Simić and Mladjen Nedeljković, all from Sikirić were wounded while receiving first aid on a boat crossing the river.

On 21 December 1992
Bratunac

Slavka Matić, sgd.

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NEDJO PETROVIĆ, son of Mladjen
from Sikirić, commune of Bratunac,
born in 1952

STATEMENT

On Sunday, December 14, 1992 I was on guard duty from 12.00 midnight to 3.00 a.m. guarding the village of Loznička Rijeka, commune of Bratunac. When I went off duty I went to sleep at the house of my neighbour Ljubisav Nedeljković.That morning i.e. on December 14,1992, around 6 a.m. I heard shooting in the village. I got up and went out and saw my acquaintance Ljubisav Nedeljković running towards me, shouting that the village had been attacked. Firing could be heard all around us, from the direction of the Moslem villages, most of all from the direction of Pirići and Sikirić, i.e. the Moslem hamlet called Skela. I saw a group of Moslems advancing from the direction of Bjelovac towards our village. They were in camouflage uniforms and a few of them were in mufti. There were 17 of them in the group, of whom 2 were unarmed. They were silent.Having encountered a group of Moslems below Jovanovići we turned towards Bjelovac and saw another group of about 10-12 Moslems about 20 m from us. They were armed and said: "Come to us, we are on the same side". I was in the company of Srećko Mitrović and we went to the Drina and along the Drina river hoping to save ourselves; at a certain point he left me and was killed a bit later.After having met this last group I negotiated my way through the shrubbery and sat down on the bank of the Drina and started to take off my clothes intending to swim over to Serbia.Then I decided to follow the Drina and go along its bank up to Bjelovac and on the way I met Miloje Tanasić. I threw the rifle which I had into the bushes. We hid on the banks until dark, i.e. 1.p.m, and then from the direction of the Moslem Zalužje another group of Moslems came along going towards Jovanovići.It was possibly a bit before 1.p.m. when that group of enemies set off towards Jovanovići. I crossed over to Serbia by boat in the evening. I did not recognize anyone among the groups I met. The Moslems storming the village could be heard shouting "Get them alive".

I asseverate that among these voices I recognized the voice of one "Kokan", the son of Edhem from the village of Pirići, who worked with me for about 15 years in the Sase mine. "Kokan's" words were: "Get them alive, f... their Chetnik mothers".

I am not aware of any other circumstances having left the village in the above described way.

Nedjo Petrović

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JANJA SIMIĆ, wife of Ratko, born in 1949
resident of the village of Loznica,
municipality of Bratunac

STATEMENT

In the morning of 14 December 1992 I and my husband were asleep in our house in the village of Loznica when we were woken up by the blast of two bombs. We got up and my husband went out to empty the ash receptacle of our stove and bring in some fire to light it. When he went out and closed the door behind I heard a burst of fire that killed him. He called for our help twice but we couldn't get out for we were fired on from the direction of the Muslim village of Biljača.

My husband was shot at about 7.00 hrs., and already then the Muslims started firing at everything in our village. The moment my son Zoran, 22, went out, someone from among the Muslims called on him to surrender. He had better surrender, or else he would be exchanged. This was a trick of theirs, for they fired at Zoran right away and wounded him.

My son Zoran recognized Midhat Salihović by his voice and asked him:' Midhat ., is it you?' Midhat replied: 'Yes, it's me, come over for a drink. If you don't, we'll catch you and impale you alive to teach you how good the Turks are at that'.

At that moment Mulija Zukić, formerly my neighbour, called me to come over for a cup of coffee, cursing my 'Chetnik mother'. My brother-in-law Lazar Simić was wounded then, and was called by someone, I think it was Rifet Salihović, who said:'Surrender, you Chetniks, your goose is cooked. Our people with Muja eddin are in Veljavica, there are 1,500 of them, we'll f..k your mother'. Someone was wounded and asked for help and Midhat Salihović said:"Wait, now we'll slaughter the Serbs'.

I saw a group of around 20 Muslims. They wore camouflage fatigues, shouted to us to surrender for Bjelovac was ablaze. I couldn't recognize anyone. By that time the following were wounded: my son Zoran, Milenko Stojanović, Lazar Simić, Goran Lukić. As for the dead, my husband Ratko was shot and in Vujadin Kovačević's house Mitar Sarić and Zoran Trišić were shot down and Aleksa Kovačević was wounded.

At dusk, I heard the Muslims shout to each other: 'Catch Janja alive, encircle the house from left and right'. And someone called on our local villagers on the Kunjerac hill: 'Come on, carry away your dead, we have killed them all'. When day turned to night, I was the first to come out and was followed by my son and Andjelko Stojanović. We headed toward Bjelovac near the Drina and took a boat across the river to Serbia and thus managed to stay alive.

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Withdrawing to Bjelovac, I heard the Muslims rejoice and shout: 'Long live Panić, just wait, Serbs, until he takes over, he'll teach you obedience and the Shipetars in Kosovo will then make short work of you'.

We remained alive since we managed to hide in the cellar as the upper part of the house was demolished completely by MP mine throwers.

Bratunac, 16 December 1992 Janja Simić, sgd.

Milorad Marjanović, resident of the village of
Brežane, muncipality of Srebrenica
born on 10 November 1961
to father Ivan and mother Višnja

Statement on the attack on the village of Brežane on 30 July 1992
in which 19 villagers of Serbian nationality were killed

Since the fall of Srebrenica, all Serbian villages of Orahovica, Jasenova, Radoševići, Ratkovići were burnt down and we remained isolated because the nearest village was around 15 km away from us. Since we were alone, we sent our wives, children and elderly to Fakovići so as to spare them. There were a total of some 35 of them. Around 60-65 men remained in the village some 30 of which able to fight. There were in addition some 15 women taking care of hygiene, cooking and looking after cattle. We were in a very grave situation, poorly armed, getting whatever we needed from Fakovići on horseback by a road leading through the forest. We found it most difficult to obtain medicines and medical supplies and had no medical personnel to help us. As a result we didn't receive any medical services for some 3,5 months. We also had 3 mental patients. We were short of cigarettes, and for the heavy smokers among our men that was worse than going without food. In the past two weeks they smoked walnut leaves. We waged constant battles with the Muslims from Osmaća and Bukova Glava. For a while we contemplated breaking via Osmača into Fakovići but the Muslims were in the majority and for that reason we wouldn't be able to defend the village.

Seven days prior to the attack, a young man Novak Krstajić decided to try it alone to Faković and bring us cigarettes. The Muslims caught him alive and in that way found out how many people we had. Until then we had deceived them by stoking fire even in the abandoned houses and by opening fire here and there from different directions, but after Novak was captured, the situation changed. The Muslims made extensive preparations for an attack, cursed 'our Chetnik mother', threatened us and started digging trenches. They launched an attack at 4.45 hrs. on 30 July. They charged first from the direction of Osmač from almost as many as 10 villages. At night they would come closer and open mortar fire in the morning. There were at least 1,000 of them. They would emerge even from places where we couldn't expect them from. After some fierce fighting they started capturing even our own trenches and, running out of ammunition, we began to withdraw. In the process, we split up into smaller groups. Some fled toward Fakovići, and some toward Podravanje and I together with the elderly and women went toward Lipad. There were some 10 men able to fight there, and the group totalled 27. We entered the forest and the Muslims followed us shouting: 'Let us go after them and may God help us'. Then they nevertheless gave up but let loose hunting dogs to track us down. On our way to Čičevci they had set an ambush and a patrol by the road in order to stop us. There were many of them on the road. We were walking next to the lower side

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of the road, even their dog was near us. We could not move, not even breathe. When they passed us by, we went over to the other side of the road and sat down by a brook where we stayed from 12.00 noon to 22.00 hrs. Then we started for the forest. Passing through the forest we made a lot of noise although we tried hard not to so that we decided to get out onto the road again. We noticed that Obren Jovanović had disappeared and we haven't heard anything about his whereabouts since. We followed the road toward the town. We wanted to wait until dawn there, not knowing for sure whether it was held by the Serbs. We decided to wait for the cocks to crow, for it would mean that the Serbs were there since the Muslims would have taken away everything they could find in front of Serb houses. Živko Kečević and I set out to survey and inspect the minefields and Živko put the butt of his rifle down (text of the original unclear) and said there was a mine laid there. We fortunately walked around it and eventually escaped an almost sure death. After that we went to Sase and then to Bratunac. There were 10 victims and not a single has been buried until this very day. I know of the deaths of the following: Milomir Stevanović, Vidoje Lazić, Dostan Lazić's mother, Krsta Lazić's sister, Miloš Krstajić, Pero Krstajić, Novak Krstajić, Milenko Dragičević, Radovan Petrović, Miloš Novaković, Dragan Stjepanović, Milivoje Mitrović and his son Stanoje Mitrović, Stanko Milošević and his grandson Vidoje Milošević, Ljubomir Josipović (an 8th former of the local elementary school the upper part of whose scull was smashed by a round of bullets; he nevertheless made it some 500 meters further and then fell down), Milisav Rankić and his two sons Mirko and Dragoslav, and Obren Jovanović.

Krstina Lazić was shot and set on fire in her home, a blind woman and a mental patient to boot. Vidoje Lazić was crucified and set ablaze to die in great pain. They proceeded to set on fire his mother,brother-in-law and sister. Vidoje Milošević was himself surrounded by them and when the Muslims came closer he activated a bomb and killed both himself and those Muslims.

The attackers and villains shouted: 'This is how it should be done, f..k you, where are you now to see your house burning!'

Huso Halinović led those of Skenderović, including Vehbija Jahić. His father Salkica was an Ustashi in the last war. Akif Jatić took over the command from my house onwards, Hakija Meholjić led 140 men from Srebrenica. Our village was looted, 43 households in total, and then burnt down. All our cattle were taken away. There had been only 200 cows in the village.

Bratunac
8 November 1992
Milorad Marjanović

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TATOMIR (of father Radoje) GVOZDENOVIĆ
Born on 29 February 1976
Born in Ljubovija
Resident of Zagonj
Student

S T A T E M E N T

I lived with my parents in our house at Zagonj. Before the war, we were on good terms with our neighbours both from Blječeva and from Čizmić. I had many friends in those villages with whom I mixed and went to school. When the war broke out we set up guards around our village. There were frequent Muslim provocations from the villages of Blječeva, Čizmić and Poso; they would fire at our positions using infantry weapons and we would fire back but there was never any larger-scale assault. Early in the morning on 5 July 1992 I went to Bratunac to escort young soldiers. When the army left, I and my brother Dragan returned to Zagonj at around 13.00 hrs. My brother went immediately to the position. I, my sister Rada and godfather Goran Stojić from Studenac stayed at home. Around 15 hrs. the village came under cannon and mortar fire from the direction of Pale and within 10 minutes 30 of such grenades fell on it. I took my rifle straightaway and left for the position to defend the village, knowing that having shelled us they would launch an infantry attack. Goran stayed in the house to wake up Rada who was asleep, and it was agreed that he would go to the position and Rada would withdraw toward Bogunovac. By the time I reached my position, my house had been fired on from all directions. From the slope which we call 'Ladja' I heard them shooting and shouting 'Allah uegber'. I further heard heavy shooting from the direction of Jelovo and realized that the village was totally encircled . At the same time, a group of Muslims set out from the direction of Budak and Blječeva, drumming the saucepans and shouting "Catch the one from Dubovi under Medja alive, there are two of them on the road near Iščine Strane' etc. I recognized among the attackers Nurija Muratović's son known as Štico who was my classmate from Blječevo although I don't remember his first name any longer. I also recognized Muriz Martović from Čizmić who shouted 'Catch me Dragan alive, f... it!' In fact, Muriz was my brother Dragan's schoolmate. I could not recognize anyone else because they were unshaven and bearded. They were clad in uniforms and civilian clothes, moved in groups of 15 or so, were armed with automatic weapons (automatic rifles, Thompsons, and an occasional hunting rifle). They would barge into houses in groups, take out valuables and then set them ablaze. They first set on fire my Uncle Ljuba's house, then those of Uncle Blagoje, Sava, Rajo, Ilija, Miloš, Nedja, Mitar, Nega, etc. I watched it all from the nearby hill known as Kruška, having managed to break through the siege and was then about 300 meters away from them but able to see everything well. Soon our army arrived and pushed back the enemy. I entered the village with the army. I first came across Uncle Drago's body and further away lay the body of my dead sister Rada. I helped others drag out the bodies (from the ruins) and I know that the

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following were killed: Drago Gvozdenović, Rad Gvozdenović, Blagoje Gvozdenović, Radinko Milošević, Ljubica Milošević, Mileva Dimitrić, Rajko Gvozdenović, Mijo Nogović, Matija Jošinski, Miloš Milošević, Mirko Dimitrić.

On that day they did not set on fire all the houses because reinforcements arrrived very soon. The whole attack lasted about an hour. I am prepared to state all this before any court of law or any organisation.

Bratunac, 5 February 1993

Tatomir

/...

MILADIN GVOZDENOVIĆ (of father Sreten)
Year of birth: 1925
Place of birth: Zagoni, commune of Bratunac
Place of residence: Zagoni
Profession: pensioner

STATEMENT

I have have been living in Zagoni - a village near Bratunac, completely populated by Serbs - all my life. I remember well the last war, during which Zagoni was burned down. That, however, had been done by the Ustashi who came from Bratunac. We had no problems with the Moslems from the neighbouring villages of Blječeva, Čizmići and Mekote. When the Ustashi were advancing we found refuge in their villages and when the Chetniks came by we sheltered them in our village. We had good relations with them from that war until 1990, at which time they started provoking us, Serbs, in different ways. Let me give you an example: on 18 May 1990, during a bus ride, Šaćir Memišević, son of Nurija, from Blječeva, wanted to tear my "šajkača" (cap which is a part of the Serbian national dress) I used to wear all the time and which had not bothered him until then. He likewise wanted to tear the "šajkača" of Mladjo from Bratunac, whose last name I forgot, and who from then on wore a visored cap, out of fear. In 1991, after those Moslems in Kajići were killed, there was firing during the night at our village from Blječeva, and we had to organize guards around the village. After that we started arming ourselves on our own, whichever way we could and knew how. When the real war started, there was almost daily firing at our village from the villages of Blječeva and Pale, while we were working on the land, and our guards responded to those provocations.

On 5 July 1992, I was at home in Zagoni. At about 11.00 a.m. o'clock I went to my brother Rajko's place. It was peaceful, but I felt something in the air. At about 3.00 p.m. I decided to go home in order to hear the news broadcast. Granade firing started and it went on for some 10 minutes. At the same time firing from infantry weapons started from Pale and Blječeva. Soon, there was firing from all sides from the direction of Kaolin and Ladja screaming, shouting and noise made by banging pots and pans was heard. The assailants the village from all sides. I tried to find a way out of the village, and I stole my way to my son Radoje's place. At the crossroads above his house I came across the body of his dead daughter Rada. Since I could not pull her body out, I took her Scorpion and somehow succeeded in breaking through the encirclement. From the crossroads above "Papratnica" I saw our houses on fire. I heard and recognized the voice of Rada Milošević, Milenko's wife. She was screaming. When everything was over, she was found dead in the village. As her four year old child had disappeared, we thought that it too, had been killed and thrown into the fire. However, two weeks later, it was exchanged safe and sound, since the Moslems had taken it away that day.

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I saw many people attacking our village that day, but I could not recognize any of them.

That day, they plundered all the houses and then set them on fire and burned them down. They killed the pigs in the courtyards and drove the other livestock away.

On that day, the following persons were killed in the village: Rada Gvozdenović, daughter of Radoje; my son Dragoljub Gvozdenović; Blagoje Gvozdenović, son of Milorad; my brother Rajko Gvozdenović; Miloš Milošević, son of Jovan; Mirko Dimitrić, son of Mitar; Mileva Dimitrić, all from Zagoni; Čedo and his wife Dušanka, Mijo Malović from Bratunac; Ljubica Milošević was wounded, but she died in the health station in Bratunac; Professor Jašinski, who was also wounded died in hospital, while the wounded Radojka Gvozdenović, Rajko's wife, survived.

I am ready to repeat this statement before any court of law or organization.

Statement given in Bratunac,
on 9 February 1993 signed Miladin Gvozdenović

/...

BOŽANA GVOZDENOVIĆ
Year of birth: 1950
Place of birth: Obadi, commune of Srebreníca
Place of residence: Zagoni, commune of Bratunac
Profession: housewife

STATEMENT

We got along well with our neighbours, the Moslems from Blječeva and Ćizmići. We visited each other both on feast days and at times of mourning. When the war started we did not have any contacts since we started keeping watch around our own villages. Occasionally they fired at our guards, but they did not attack the village.

On 5 July 1992, I was at home attending to my daily chores. At 1 p. m.Desa, my sister-in-law, called me to join her in collecting the hay in the field called "Milanovača" on the side of the hill facing Blječeva. A group of eight of us, six women and two elderly men, gathered to collect the hay. When we entered the field somebody started firing at us with a machine gun from Mujčin and Zejneba Muratović's house in Blječeva and we moved away. After it had stopped, we started collecting the hay. We worked together for about an hour and then sat down in the shade to rest a bit and have a drink of water. As we sat down, somebody fired a machine gun again from the same house. I saw two men on the window, but could not recognize them. At the same time there was mortar and cannon firing all over the village and our positions. There were many grenades, but I didn't count them. We started running towards the cemetery where our men were on guard. People from Blječeva started shouting "drag them to the river, take them alive!" I saw two men with rifles and yellow bands around their sleeves coming towards us from the creek. I knew that they were Ustashi, because our soldiers wore no insignia. We continued running, and when I reached our trench I asked my husband Radoje about the children, because our daughter Rada, 1973, had stayed at home and I had no idea what had happened to our sons Tatomir and Dragan. Radoje told me to go and see what had happened to them because he had to stay and organize the defense, since the Ustashi were attacking from all sides. I heard them yelling "attack the Chetniks, don't let them go to Kaolin, get them alive." Among them I recognized Muriz Muratović from Blječeva, who was my son Dragan's school-mate and fellow conscript. He and another fellow whom I did not recognize came up to Veso's stables in the hamlet of Jelah, while Desa and I hid under the shed of that same stable. The fellow whom I did not know told him "set Veso's stable on fire". He thought for a minute and then replied "let's get them alive, there they are, running down the fields, and we'll come back later. They went towards the place where crying and screaming of women was coming from. From that place I went towards my home and went in, but Rada was not in the house. I then went back to Veso's house, hid with Desa under the veranda and when my husband Radoje came along, the three of us started towards "Papratnica", wherefrom he went further to see

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what had become of the others, while Desa and I started towards Kaolin. Our army from Bratunac had already reached Kaolin and they had pushed the Ustashi back to Blječeva. Before help had come, the Ustashi had already killed my daughter Rada on the crossroad, and ten other men and women in the village. They burned down almost all the houses, only four remained. They killed the livestock, took all the more valuable things from the houses, and then burned the houses down, yelling, firing and swearing all the time. I am ready to repeat this statement before any court of justice or international organization.

Bratunac, 5 January 1993

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ATTACK ON ZAGONI

I was in fact in Zagoni, commune of Bratunac, on both occasions the village was attacked, when innocent civilians were killed and houses of the Serbs burned down.

I remember well that the first attack took place on 5 July 1992, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. I know the time because as I was having lunch grenades fired from Moslem positions started falling in the village of Zagoni.

As soon as I ran out of the house where I was having my lunch I met two young men whose names - as I learned later - were Dragan and Rade. I didn't know their last names. It might have been Gvozdenović.

Dragan told me that his sister, Rada Gvozdenović, had been killed. I knew her only from sight, and as soon as I heard the news from Dragan I went to the crossroads in the woods near by. The road to the right from the crossroads leads to the village. Right there, by the crossroads, I found Rada's dead body. I realized that she had been shot from a rifle. Half of her head was blown up. Judging by the place I found her at I concluded that she had been coming from her village. That was confirmed to me by the villagers who said that Rada was running from her village, that the Moslems caught up with her near the crossroads and killed her.

At a short distance from there I saw a Moslem in uniform. He shouted to me "Don't shoot, I am one of you." We neither fired at him nor were involved in any fighting against the Moslems. The village was attacked by Moslems. While I was standing at the crossroads looking at Rada's dead body, the village of Zagoni started burning. There was smoke coming from the houses and soon it turned into flame.

Some of the people from the village of Zagoni succeeded in saving their life by fleeing. The screams of the Serb people, whose village had been attacked by Moslems, running away from their village in fear and panic could be heard. The Moslems were armed and they had with them a number of women who plundered Serb houses after the people had been killed, after which the houses were set on fire.

I was there some 5 - 7 days later when the village of Zagoni was attacked for the second time by Moslems.

I did not recognize any of the Moslems nor did I hear their names as they called each other, so I am unable to say anything on that.

I left the village the day after, as I had other things to attend to. I did not hear that anyone had recognized the assailants, and I never how many there had been.

signed Goran Krstić, of father Dušan, from
Loznica, 10 Braće Jugovića street
worker; unemployed

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VELISAV VASIĆ, nicknamed Veljko, son of Sreten
Born in Radoševići, Srebrenica, in 1962
Worker, Serb by nationality

STATEMENT

After the fall of Srebrenica and the taking and destruction of many Serb villages by Moslems, I found myself in the village of Zalazje, as a refugee. I joined all the other villagers in the defense of the last Serb village in the territory of the former commune of Srebrenica.

On 8 June 1992, at about 5.15 a.m. Moslems attacked us from all sides from their surrounding strongholds. The defense of the village lasted until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. We succeeded in defending ourselves and pushing the Moslems back, although we had 6 dead and 12 wounded among the villagers who had taken part in defending the village. That day the Moslems succeeded in taking a part of the village and burning it, but we did succeed in pushing them back after that. The next day after the struggle we gathered the bodies of five dead Moslems and exchanged them for the villagers from the burned down the Serb village of Čumavići.

After that attack on the village an advance party of the Moslem army from the neighbouring villages, consisting of 5 armed Moslem men and two women, attacked our guards at Zalazje on which occasion I was wounded.

When my wound healed I returned to the village of Zalazje to help in the defense of the village.

On 12 July 1992, on our big orthodox holiday, St. Peter's Day, at about 9 o'clock in the morning the Moslem fundamentalists attacked us from all sides. The village was defended by 47 villagers, among whom was the cook Radinka Cvjetinović. The following persons were killed at the very beginning of the attack: Željko Giljević a Croat from Srebrenica, who joined with his family the defense of the village of Zalazje and Momčilo Rakić from Zalazje. The fighting went on the whole day. At 7 o'clock in the evening we ran out of ammunition and thus many were killed. Five persons succeeded in reaching a vehicle and saving themselves, while two did not manage to get into the car and they were killed. The vehicle was riddled by bullets. Nenad Grujičić, Gavro Pajić, Slavko Pajić, Tomo Jeremić and Branislav Stanojević managed to get out by car while the firing was still going on. I saw six of our men get caught: Miodrag Rakić, the brothers Branko and Pero Simić , Milisav Ilić, Slobodan Ilić - a judge from Srebrenica, and Miladin Tubić. We were on the opposite side of our vehicle and unable to withdraw. As there were six of us left, we climbed up on the attic of a new house.

The Moslems had already entered the village and started setting the remaining houses on fire and killing the

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defenders of the village who were wounded. Among the six of us five were heavily wounded and only one man was unhurt, a child I believe by the name of Milan Jeremić. I think that in the fighting which had taken place that day his brother, two cousins and a considerable number of the Jeremić family got killed. The Moslems first plundered and then set on fire the house we were hiding in. At about 10 o'clock in the evening we got out by means of a cable we found lying around since the house and its roof were on fire. We started towards Sase which is 3 km away. It took us 9 hours to get from the burning house to Sase.

While we were in the house, which had already been set on fire, we saw our men being taken prisoner, plundering of property, we listened the assailants swearing at Serbs, looked on as they were setting the houses on fire, on a rampange in the village and finally as the enemy army lined up in front of the house in which we were hiding. Milomir Lazarević, Gojko Jevtić, Milan Jeremić and two other men from the village, whose names I do not remember were with me in the attic.

The enemy army was lining up in front of Naser Orić, a policeman from Srebrenica, whom I know well. During the fighting and after the lining up of the enemy army I had the opportunity to see that the leaders in massacring the Serb population were the following:

1. Zulfo Tursunović
2. Hakija Meholjić, policeman from Srebrenica
3. Amir Mehmedavić, nicknamed "Geza"
4. Senahid, policeman from Bratunac, I heard some of the policemen also calling him Nurija, a slim, dark haired man.

Each one of them was lining up his company. With them was also a unit of Gypsies, led by a Gypsy from Kazani, whom I knew by his nickname "Hake".

Among the Moslems who attacked Zalazje and performed this unheard-of massacre I recognized also the following:

1. A man nicknamed "Beno", who used to be a worker in the "Sase" Zinc and Lead Mine, from Srebrenica by birth,
2. A man by the nickname of "Mijač," from Srebrenica,
3. A man known by the nickname of "Kreja," also from Srebrenica,
4. A man by the nickname of "Djuli," from Srebrenica,
5. Velid Delić from Srebrenica,
6. Sarija Mulalić from Bajramović, commune of Srebrenica,
7. Šukrija Ćelo from Potočari who worked in the "Akumulatori" enterprise
8. A football player, also known as "Ćelo", from Srebrenica,
9. Husić, whose first name I do not know, by the nickname of "Hake" from Srebrenica, a teacher from Potočari.

Out of the five of us who were wounded, two men suffered a serious nervous breakdown and are completely disabled.

STATEMENT GIVEN BY:
signed Velisav Vasić, called "Veljko"

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Vinka Božić, wife of Petar, daughter of Mladjen, born in 1937 in Opravdići, commune of Bratunac, permanent residence in Magašići, hamlet of Gornji Magašići, temprarily residing in Bratunac at Kubatovac street, house unnumbered, Serb by nationality, housewife, has given the following

STATEMENT

On July 20, 1992, I was in my house. Around 11.45 a.m. strong fire began from all sides but I did not realize at once that the Ustashi had attacked our village, I went out of the house and Krstina told me that the Ustashi had attacked the village. I ran and first hid in Boja's pigsty and later when I heard the Ustashi making a racket I jumped out of the sty and into some bushes and nettles nearby from where I could hear and see everything well. I heard Hajro Osmanović, son of Ibrahim, swearing at his men and saying: "Hurry up, if they get help, we'll all get killed". I saw him clearly, he was in mufti and he was carrying a rifle, I do not know of which make. A group of Ustashi led by Šaban Osmanović, son of Junuz, from our village, hamlet of Močilo, was coming from the direction of Deronjići. With him were Nedžad Osmanović, son of Munib, from our village, hamlet of Šumanići, and his brother nicknamed Cvrko and the sons of Hakija Osmanović, one nicknamed Tuzlo and the other Ćićo. Šaban ordered them to go to my hamlet of Božići and to take from the houses everything they could and then burn everything; so they went to the village, took out everything they could from the houses and then set fire to the houses, silos and all auxiliary buildings. When they finished, I heard Šaban cursing them for having set fire to the silos without having taken the grain out. Among the Ustashi I also saw Meho Osmanović, son of Junuz, from the hamlet of Močilo, Senahid Avdić, son of Idriz, from Glogova. They assembled near their graveyard, there were a lot of them. I heard and recognized Šaban's voice saying that they were going to Avdagina Njiva to kill everyone and burn everything, but when they set out from the direction of the forest called "Klančić", fire was heard and Šaban said: "Here come men from Kajići and Kravica, retreat quickly.", after which they started retreating towards Krčevina and further on towards Blječeva.

Bratunac, October 24, 1992 Right index finger print

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Radomir Ilić, called Rado, son of Tomo, born on April 24, 1938 in Magašići, commune of Bratunac, farmer, permanent residence in his place of birth, has given the following

STATEMENT

"For years we lived in harmony and got along well with our Moslem neighbours from the hamlet of Močilo. When war broke out in this area for a time we lived together but relations were impaired for every people kept guard around its villages. In the month of May , I do not know the exact date now, all the Moslems from the hamlet of Močilo left their houses, said good-bye to us, all were crying and went towards Blječeva and Čizmići. Their departure had nothing to do with us, they left their homes of their own accord, without any problems or apparent reason. Until July 20, 1992, no larger military units attacked our village, but there were daily provocations from the direction of Čizmići from where they opened rifle and machine gun fire on positions held by our villagers. On July 20, 1992, we were at home or working in the fields. Around 12 noon, suddenly and from all sides strong forces attacked our village opening fire from evey conceivable weapon on everything moving. We started running trying to escape towards Avdagina Njiva. My son Marjan took my wife Smilja, Milenija Ilić, Zora Ilić, Ljubinka Ilić, wife of Ljubisav and Ljiljana Ilić towards Avdagina Njiva by road and I ran to a creek and hid in the bushes. I had no weapons on me. From that creek some 20 meters in front of me I saw Meho Osmanović, son of Junuz, until yesterday our neighbour, who was naked to the waist and had a machine gun called "Šarac" in his hands,he was shooting from it and moving towards the hamlet of Božići. With me in the creek was also Milojka Božić who also saw him. Meho was shooting and shouting: "Get them, get them!" At that moment I saw that the houses in the hamlets of Božići and Deronjići had been set fire to. When our army came and pushed the Moslem forces back towards Čizmići, I learned that not far from Avdagina Njiva Moslem extremists had killed my son Marjan, my daughter-in-law Zora, Ljilja and Ljubinka Ilić, the wife of our neighbour Ljubisav. I then also learned that in the hamlet of Popovići the throats had been slit of Blagoje and his wife Ljeposava Popović in a cellar and that Ljubica Milanović, wife of Vladimir, had also been killed. Vinka Božić said that among the attackers on our village she had recognized our neighbour from Močilo, Šaban Osmanović, son of Junuz, and Milka Božić, wife of Drago, told us that she had seen Ćamil Hasanović, son of Mehmed, from Glogova and his group kill Milenija, Marjan, Zorka, Ljubinka and Ljilja. My wife Smilja stayed alive by sheer luck because she could not keep up running with this group and remained in a creek.

Bratunac, October 15,1992 (sgd.) Ilić Radomir

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Rosa Božić, wife of Milovan, daughter of Stanoje Simić, born in 1949 in the village of Opravdići, commune of Bratunac, permanent residence at Magašići, hamlet of Gornji Magašići, commune of Bratunac, Serb by nationality, housewife, has given the following statement in connection with the attack on the village of Gornji Magašići:

STATEMENT

On July 20, 1992 I and others were harvesting Radojica Jovanović's field. Around 11 a.m. strong fire started on the hill called "Stolice" and I asked Radojica whether he thought that we were being attacked, and he said that he did not think so, as shooting was a common daily occurrence, so that we continued working. Radojica was honing a scythe and I was reaping.The shooting soon became stronger , coming from the hamlet of Deronjići and I turned around and saw a group of Ustashi coming from the direction of their graveyard, led by Šaban Osmanović, son of Junuz from the hamlet of Močilo. One of the men in the group was leading Marko Deronjić's cow. Šaban kept telling them to hurry up and at one moment he said to Mehidin Smajilović, son of Asim: "Why don't you set fire to Luka's stable", so that Mehidin shouted : "you in the rear, set fire to Luka's stable". In that group I also saw Ahmo Ibrahimović nicknamed "Hepa", son of Ibrahim from Močilo, Meho Osmanović, son of Junuz who was naked to the waist and who was carrying a machine gun, Osmo Ibrahimović, son of Omer who was carrying a semi-automatic rifle and one of the grandsons of Havko Ibrahimović, I do not know if he was Ibro's or Nazif's son. They were in the company of another three men whom I did not see very well and whom I did not recognize. I was hiding in the wheat all the time and could see them well. I saw that they first set fire to Luka's stable, then Boja's house and all the houses in Božići, Deronjići and Ilići. After having set fire to all that they started withdrawing over Prisoj to Močilo and from there towards Stolice.

Bratunac, November 7,1992

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Milka Božić, wife of Drago, daughter of Milan Bogdanović, born in 1946 in Ježestica, commune of Bratunac, permanent residence in Gornji Magašići, temporary residence in Bratunac, Dušana Jerkovića St.,house unnumbered, Serb by nationality, housewife, has given the following

STATEMENT

"At the time of the attack on Magašići I was at home and when I heard that the Ustashi had attacked our village, burned Ilići and were attacking from the direction of Deronjići, I started running towards the road leading to Avdagina Njiva. On the road I met Smilja Ilić and her son Marjan who were also running towards Avdagina Njiva. Running in front of them were Milenija Ilić, Zora Ilić, Ljubinka Ilić, Ljiljana Ilić and Nevenka Popović. Smilja started crying, saying: "Woe is me, Zlatko remained all alone in the village, they will kill him", referring to her other son, and Marjan kept telling her to hurry up and run faster, so that he came ahead of all those women who were fleeing, probably with the intention of protecting them, because he was carrying a rifle. When we came near Milisav Popović's house, a man in jeans and a blue T shirt jumped on the road from behind an apple tree in the bushes . I did not recognize him. He immediately started shooting from a rifle and first hit Marjan, after which we all turned around and started running in the opposite direction, and the man stood in the road shooting at us, and shot Milenija, Zora, Ljiljana and Ljubinka in the back. Nevenka Popović pulled me off the road into some nettles so that the two of us survived, and I later learned that Smilja had also survived, because she could not keep up with the others. I saw the man who shot at us well, but I did not recognize him, and as I was awfully scared I am not sure that I could recognize him now".

Bratunac, October 24,1992

(sgd.) Milka Božić

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STATEMENT GIVEN BY RADE STJEPANOVIĆ ON THE ATTACK ON THE VILLAGE OF JEŽESTICA ON AUGUST 8,1992

Ježestica is one of the largest Serb villages in the commune of Bratunac; along its entire length from the east to the southwest it borders on the Moslem villages of the commune of Srebrenica and with Mt. Buljim, and in the plains with the asphalt road Bratunac-Kravica.

Due to such a position, Ježestica is an important strategic place which was attacked also in WW II. Then too, fifty years ago, the Turks, those loyal neighbours, burned the village to the ground and in one single day killed and massacred 182 innocent people, mostly children. It is positively known that the main leader and butcher was Bekto Kamenica.

And now again, on August 8, fifty years later, but now Bekto's sons and grandsons, Munib, Ramiz and Džemal, and their relatives Enver and Hamdija Alispahić, Mustafa and Juso Djukić and their sons and other Ustashi butchers committed an unheard-of crime.

They killed Savka Mladjenović and her two sons Dragan, born in 1962 and Andjelko born in 1966, on their doorstep, and while Andjelko was lying wounded the Turks cut off his head ,just because he was a Serb and had a nice black beard. His mother and brother helplessly looked on , themselves severely wounded by Turkish knives. The other innocent victims are Vojin Bogićević, who courageously and resolutely fought on despite profuse bleeding and who succumbed to the wounds in spite of timely aid, Milosav and Savka Stjepanović, Milan and Sreten Ranković; Drago Djurić got minor wounds and two seriously wounded combatants Srbo Djurić and Radomir Djokić, are in hospital in Belgrade.

In addition to such a horrendous crime the Turks set fire to 54 houses and all the auxiliary buildings, took away large quantities of food, some 15 cows, several horses and several flocks of sheep.

The attack on the village of Ježestica started at 12 noon by a lightning-quick and minutely planned action of the Ustashi, who from the nearby hill dividing the village into two parts, showered us with shells and fire from machine guns. They covered their men entering the village well by shooting on our positions. The fighting was fierce, chest to chest. They were many in numbers and advanced as madmen and wild beasts, disregarding their losses and only pursuing their aim to destroy the village and loot it. When we saw that an encirclement of a large number of Ustashi was tightening around us we had to retreat to another hill behind us where we waited for help which, regrettably, came only after ninety minutes. Only then we launched a major charge and quickly

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pushed the Ustashi back, and they ran away leaving both their loot and victims behind .Only then could we get to our wounded and dead. Then we found the horrendous picture of the two dead brothers Dragan and Andjelko and their mother Savka Andjelković. The Ustashi had cut Andjelko's head off only because he had a beard. Then we found the dead bodies of Milosav and Savka Stjepanović, Vojin Bogićević, Milan and Sreten Ranković, and Srbo Djurić and Radomir Djokić who were severely wounded and Drago Djurić who had minor wounds.

Bratunac, August 30,1992 Rade Stjepanović

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STATEMENT

by Rajko Jovanović from Ježeštica on the attack on his village by Moslem armed forces on August 8, 1992

My name is Rajko Jovanović, my father's name is Milovan and I was born in 1932 in the purely Serb village of Ježestica where I lived from birth up to August 8, 1992 when the vilage was burnt down by Ustashi units. Until that day or rather until about April of that year, all the villagers had quite good relations with the population of the neighbouring villages of Srebrenica commune , i.e. the villages of Jaglići, Brezova Njiva, Šušnjari and Babuljice. Ježestica belongs to Bratunac commune. Until April we were good neighbours as we had managed to rebuild our mutual relations after World War II when my village had also been burnt down by the Ustashis from the neighbouring Moslem villages I have already mentioned. In the last war, the worst criminals, the killers and arsonists were members of the Kamenica family led by Bekto Kamenica and members of the Alispahić family. A particularly interesting case is that of the Zukić family because in the last war Muharem Zukić was one of the commanders in Ježestica who fled to Bijeljina and changed his name to Nukić. After some time he returned to the village of Brezova Njiva and became Zukić again.However , on August 8, 1992 it was as if history was repeating itself because the members of the same families again led the bloodthirsty Ustashi unit of some 200 men who attacked Ježestica around noon. There were about 150 civilians in the village at the time and about a dozen men under arms to defend the village.The Ustashis launched their attack from behind, that is from the direction of Kravica going downstream where we had not expected them and they started their fierce attack by throwing a hand grenade at the house of Dragan Mladjenović wounding him and killing his brother Andjelko. They also wounded their mother Savka Mladjenović. The group responsible for this attack included the nephews of Bekto Kamenica, Munib, Ramiz and Džemail , the sons of Idriz Kamenica from Jaglići. Then there was his son Avdo and the sons of Omer

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Alispahić from Jaglić as well as the twins of Hamdija Alispahić also from Jaglić, I saw them and I know them well , only I am not sure of their names but I know whose children they are. All of them together tortured Dragan Mladjenović hitting him with the handle of an ax, finally breaking his skull until he passed away, they fired another shot at Savka and they cut off Andjelko's head and took it with them screaming and yelling in perverse satisfaction. I watched all this from my hiding place in the woods about 40 meters away so that I saw it all, I also recognized their voices when they called us by name to come out of hiding so they could kill us all. I know that another four people from Ježeštica were killed that same day, i.e. Srećko and Milan Ranković, Milosav and Savka Stjepanović,Vojin Bogičivić and some were wounded like Srbo Djurić who passed away on the way to the hospital. After that first attack and massacre the plunder started, first of food and everything else of value, the livestock and then they set fire to everything around them, I think some 55 houses in all. This went on until help came after an hour or two when they withdrew and we had to go to Bratunac to look for shelter as our houses had been burnt down, our property plundered so that we were left with nothing. I am still a refugee.

I am making this statement of my own free will as testimony of the crimes committed against the inhabitants of Ježeštica and I am prepared to repeat this before any body or organization in this country or abroad.

Bratunac, August 16,1992 Signed: Rajko Jovanović

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STATEMENT

by "Drago" Žikić from Fakovići

On October 5, 1992 I was in the vicinity of army positions with my wife and her sister. Somewhere around 12 o'clock an attack started from all sides. We ran through the corn fields until we reached an old house near the road leading to Skelani. Nearby, was the guardpost where I used to keep watch but they had all been killed.

I tried to pluck up courage and dash for the house but fire was heavy around us and I couldn't so I went on down the road under cover of the corn to another house. We waited there for 15-20 minutes to collect our strength and take a rest. There was shelling from all sides. They were all over the surrounding slopes some seven to eight kilometers away. The village of Fakovići lies in a depression surrounded by hills on all sides with the Drina river flowing below.

We waited for about half an hour and then I told the women, my wife and my sister-in-law, that we should crawl about ten meters to the river bank. My sister-in-law went first, then my wife then myself. I told them to go downstream to the boat and to hide there as there was no other way out, and I decided to stay and see what would happen. As they went down, the fire subsided.

When the shooting stopped I crept behind the arms depot and got to about 30 meters away from them. They were trying to break into the warehouse which had an iron gate. When the gate began to give way I ran for the detonator because I knew that the warehouse was mined. I wanted all of them to get in before blowing it up. However, when I got to about 10 meters from the detonator , about one hundred of them sprang out of hiding where they were guarding the warehouse. They grabbed me, beat me and dragged me to my house which was on fire. They knew who I was and they said: "...now watch us manager, burn down your house."

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They tied my hands with rope behind my back and ordered me to guide them along Mlečvanska river. I had no choice. They were afraid that the fields might be mined. I went forward but they did not trust me. They thought I might be ready to kill myself and take them with me. Behind me went the Turk, or call him what you will, an Ustashi, Zulfo by name. I don't known where he came from, he was a tall, older man, dark, with a moustache and a rather long nose. I heard them call him by his surname Tursunović. He rode a white horse. They asked me : "Do you know who this is ?". I said I didn't. " Yes you do, you Chetnik motherf... ', they said.They beat me from behind, they tightened the rope round my hands, they beat me with whatever was handy. some with a rifle butt, others with a boot. The older man said: " Don't beat the old man, catch someone younger."

We crossed some 7-8 kilometers. When we came across a village they told children to throw stones at me. We came across people everywhere who knew me. They asked one of them " Do you know this man?". "Of course I do, it's our postman Drago". "What kind of a man is he ?" "He's as good as gold". Hearing that one of them slapped him so hard that he fell. I can't remember everything. I know we went on and at some point came across a woman. They asked her too whether she knew me. "It's our Drago, the postman', she said, of course I know him" "What's he like?" "When I go to the post office he takes care of everything.""Let him f... your Surfa or Zurfa, something like that" he said.And so we went on until we reached a tap. They asked me if I was thirsty and one of them held me, because my hands were tied, wanting to let me drink but another one said :" I won't drink from the same bottle as a Serb ", but they let me drink all the same. Then we went up a hill and I saw a dozen tractors there. They were big tractors all of them facing Fakovići.

They put me in a truck and I was brought to Srebrenica, which building, I don't know.They shut me up with four other people. It was dark and no-one beat me that night. The next day I made a statement in the presence of Mirzat, the manager. He

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told me it was best for me to tell them everything. "We know everything anyway so you might as well admit.". He tortured and beat me. They took me back to the cell and the others asked whether they had beat me and I said yes. The next day I was interrogated by another man - a civilian working for the army.Whatever I said he said I was lying. He insisted I admit I had been using an "84". Then they would start beating us one by one. There were 7 or 8 of them. One of them would hit you hard but before you fell another would hit you on the other side. That man Mirzet, he was so strong that he must have been a karate wrestler. He ordered me to raise my arms and then he would kick me in the ribs. I fared no worse than the others, some of them passed out from pain. The worst part was in the evening when they returned from the field. They would come drunk, take the keys from the guards, come in and start hitting at us. I talked to one of the guards whom I knew, he was from Bratunac, and I said that I could understand them interrogating us because they were following orders from their command, but to beat us like that wasn't normal. He said he didn't know what was happening and that he would see. There was a man called Beli, he would come in with a pole in his hand and hit me on the head. Once he grabbed me by the hair and hit me from close up. There was nothing we could do but shut up.Every day when he entered the corridor he would tell his men and particularly two of them from Podravanja,"..beat the wits out of the old Chetnik". It wasn't easy for them, I begged them to beat me because otherwise they would get beaten themselves.

That last evening they took the young man from Smederevo out twice, and they took me out four times so that I fainted in my room. They came asking whether I was still alive. I don't know how many times they hit me on the head, but you know the old saying about the cat with nine lives. Since then however, I think it is even more difficult to kill a human being. During the time I spent there I think a received more blows in the jaw than an average boxer. I would fall but I would get up again. Three days before the exchange,to our misfortune, a grenade fell

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right in front of the prison and injured one of the guards. We heard them cry out "Saša". After that they barged in furious, trampling and kicking us. The night before our release they called in the byo from Smederevo. I think they beat him for more than an hour. When they brought him back they yelled "Next!". I stood up and said it was my turn. But the guard pulled out his keys and said:"I know you, you are the manager and you will not get out of here for as long as I am here. You don't know me, nor will you ever find out, and it doesn't matter anyway." He locked the door and left. All this happened because about twenty of their men had been killed, Akif among them.

This Akif had talked to me saying that we had something in common, that the Serbs and Moslems were of the same blood but that he had been the one to set my house on fire. "I saw that your people had not burnt their neighbours' homes and your neighbours would not have done that to you either so I did it because I am not a local, I was sorry but those were my orders."

In the morning, around 9 or 10 o'clock they barged in and seeing that we had blood all over they ordered us to wash and get ourselves cleaned up because otherwise our people would not agree to the exchange. When we were ready a truck came for us. Then somebody walked up to the truck and said " The postman will get off." When I climbed down they took me to an office and interrogated me all over again. They asked me whether I knew so and so and I said "Yes"because I knew they had a list. This went on for about fifteen minutes and then they said I was free. Then somebody called the young man from Smederevo. They kept him for about five minutes, when he got back on the truck they called him down again and this time they kept him for about one minute. He was covered in blood. His tongue was hanging out. They threw him onto the truck. One of them kicked me and said :"Can't you see that one of your men is dying so we won't be able to carry out the exchange."We thought he was already dead. As we passed peasants along the road yelled at us : " The Turks f... d your women who gave birth to you and that is why you are so bad

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because you are half-breeds. You don't belong anywhere."

The road was blocked. The truck went through the fields. We reached the place where we were to be exchanged. I never expected to live to see the day.

In one of our conversations Akif told me that he had been in command for the attacks on Póravanje and Fakovići.

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STOJA PETROVIĆ, father's name, Stanomir
born in Loznička Rijka-Bratunac
on June 3,1948

STATEMENT

on the Moslem attack on Loznička Rijeka and Bjelovac on December 4,1992

I come from Loznička Rijeka, Bratunac commune, where I lived all my life up to December 14, 1992 when the village was attacked and burnt down by the Moslem Ustashi army.

In the surroundings of Loznička Rijeka are many villages with mixed populations as well as mostly Moslem villages but I knew all the adults in those villages, be they Moslem or Serb because we had quite good neighbourly relations before the war and we used to exchange visits. When the hostilities broke out,our village became the frequent target of attack by the Ustashis but our villagers, defending the village, managed to repulse those attacks. However, on December 14 a very strong Ustashi force attacked the village creeping up under cover of the night and surrounding us from all sides and then about 6.30 in the morning the shooting started. I woke up my husband who was one of the village defenders, who grabbed his gun and started shooting back from the house. I crept outside and saw that large numbers of Ustashis were approaching from the Drina river , I ran for cover into the house of Mika Damjanović and climbed into his loft from where I watched . An hour or two later, in the daylight I recognized that the attackers were mostly our neighbours from the surrounding villages, among them Rifeta Daubašić, born in Brezovice who later settled in Bjelovac, Hasan Daubašić, Rifeta' s son also from Bjelovac, Alija Ibrić, known as "Kurta" from Pirić, brothers Mirsad and Medo Malagić, the sons of Muja Malagić from Loznička Rijeka and their uncle Hajrudin Malagić, Hajrudin Begzadić, Hakija's son from Pirić, the brothers Muriz and Rešid Sinanović , the sons of Rahman , Sead Sinanović, son of Safet, Nedžad Sinanović, the son of Safet and Dževad Sinanović, the son of Safet, all from Bjelovac or Sikirić, the sons of Edhem Hasanović from Pirić- Bahrudin known as "Bjelac".

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Šaban and another two brothers nicknamed "Kokan" and "Kiko". In addition to these people there were some women , Moslem women who also fired at us among whom I recognized two, Esma Kiverić, a teacher from Bjelovac and Senada Sinanović, the wife of Rešid Sinanović who machinegunned the people side by side with her husband, and there was a third young woman. I heard later that she was the daughter of a certain Ibrahim from Podloznik and that she got killed.

The orders were given by Bajro, known as "Miš" from Voljevica, I don't know his surname. The attack lasted until 6 in the afternoon and many of the village defenders were killed, a large number wounded, several women and children killed, among them sisters Snežana and Gordana Matić, my son Mirko, two women, Zlata Jovanović and Radenka Jovanović, Slobodan Petrović, Milenko Vučetić, Slobodan Nedeljković, Slavomir Damjanović and many others. When at dusk those of us who had survived had fled, the Ustashis set fire to the village after stealing all they could. Particularly prominent during the attack was Hajrudin Hasanović,nicknamed "Bjelac" from Pirić who was the unit commander and who yelled threats that he would catch us all and slit our throats, calling us Chetniks.

There is nothing else that I can say except that about 80 villagers in all, mostly old people, women and children and several village defenders had been killed during the attack on Lozničko Rijeka.

I am making this statement of my own free will, it is the truth and I am ready to repeat it under oath before any body or court of law in our country or in the world because I want the truth to be known about the misdeeds of the Ustashis against the Serb people.

Signed:

Stoja Petrović

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SLAVOLJUB RANKIĆ, son of Nedeljko,born 1951,
village of Bjelovac, Bratunac commune

STATEMENT

On December 14, 1992 I was in my house in the village of Bjelovac. It must have been about 6.a.m. when the sound of shooting woke me up. I jumped up and I was ready in no time as I slept half dressed fearing that the enemy, that is the Moslems, might catch us in our sleep and kill us as they had done in a number of nearby villages of Bratunac commune. When I got out of the house I thought that my village was being attacked from the direction of the Moslem village of Pirići. In fact the attack was coming from both Pirići and the left bank of the Drina river which flows nearby. As far as I could see, and I could see quite well because they were near, the Moslem formations were showering my village with fire from infantry weapons killing two people on the spot who were confused not knowing where the fire was coming from, that is God' s truth. My next door neighbours they were, Stevo Filipović and Božo Todorović, who were killed on their doorstep. Steva' s wife Darinka ran up to him and was hit in the leg and she was the one who told us that the Moslems were shooting from the river bank, a spot known as the gravel mine. We heard the Moslems call out " Darinka, come over here we have your husband with us ". They wanted to trick her and catch her alive. But Darinka ran for my house crying out that Moslems were attacking the village from the Drina. I headed in the direction of the fire to help the wounded and drag them out of range. I gave them first aid and then went for help to get them to hospital. In the meantime, more and more Moslems were approaching our village, they were wearing camouflage uniforms and some were in plain clothes. They had large back-packs, black caps with orange head bands. I did not recognize any of the attackers. We tried to organize ourselves in defence. We were outnumbered by far. They charged into one house after another setting them on fire. The first to start burning was the house of Stevo Filipović whom they had already killed as I said.

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Then they set fire to Dragoljub Filipović' s house and they destroyed his entire family except one of his sons who had run off to the village to look for help and to try and save his wife and two children. This Slavoljub Filipović had a wife and two children, a boy of 7 months and a girl of 3. His father's name was Dragoljub and his mother's Dostana. His father Dragoljub and his brother Dragan were killed but his wife Mira, his two children and his mother Dostana are missing. Their bodies have not been found to this day. Some people say they drowned in the Drina or perhaps they were captured by the Moslems and kept as hostages. On this same occasion Radovan Vučetić and his sons Milenko and Brano were also killed. Brano was 10 years old and his body has still not been found. The Moslems also broke into the house of Radivoje Matić killing him and his two daughters Snežana and Gordana, who were in the house at the time. They cut off Gordana' s breasts. They simply massacred them and I think that the TV shot this. The Moslems also threw a bomb into Radivoje's house. Bogdana Ilić was inside, she was wounded but she survived. After burning several houses, the Moslems spent some time in the house of our neighbour Miloš and from there they went off into the night. It all stopped then and we collected our dead and wounded under cover of the night.

Signed: Slavoljub Rankić

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MIRA FILIPOVIĆ, born May 1,1968,
village of Bjelovac, Bratunac commune.
Occupation:formerly cook in Sase mine in
Srebrenica. Nationality: Serb

STATEMENT

I have decided to put on paper how I was captured in my village of Bjelovac, Bratunac commune. I lived in that village until December 14,1992 when I was captured by my Moslem neighbours, one might say. For previously, both my family and myself got on well with the Moslems until the first half of 1992 when they started attacking our, i.e.Serb villages, killing civilians, plundering and burning our houses.

On December 14, 1992 early in the morning, (about 6.a.m.)I was in my house with my mother-in-law Dostana, an old woman, my two children, Oliver aged 4 and a baby boy of 5 months called Nemanja. My husband Slavoljub was with us. We suddenly heard the sound of shooting coming from the direction of the Drina river (our house was located between the river and the road). I knew immediately that our village had come under Moslem attack. I jumped up, called my husband and the others. My husband rushed out and I hid in the attic and saw about 20 armed and unarmed Moslems entering our yard on the river side. Just before they appeared and immediately after the shooting started, a young boy of 10 called Brano Vučetić, the son of Radovan our neighbour ran into the house so he was with us when all this happened. Seeing the Moslems entering our yard and shooting, we locked ourselves up in the attic. I heard them squabbling outside the locked door "..you go in, I darn' t , you go, there's no-one there....."I defused a bomb and threw it out of the window to save my family (my young children and mother-in-law) but the bomb got caught in the balcony fence and injured me slightly. I later heard that the bomb had also injured a Moslem called Mithat Otanović known as "Mijač" from Srebrenica but at the time they were not aware that it was my bomb that had hit him.

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The Moslems broke down our door, barged in and up the steps yelling that I should give myself up. They also broke down the door of the attic and pointed a gun with a bayonet at us. I recognized Mirza Hasanović from Sase because he had worked in the same mine as I. He recognized me too and said "Miro why didn't you say it was you." I also recognized Haris Uhmetović, known as "Hari", a former soccer player of the Suber team in Srebrenica, then there was Senahid known as "Pobrin" from Biljače, Bratunac commune. He was the one who guarded us all day in my house. At one point one of their fighters, a young man from Sućeska, Srebrenica commune, walked in grinding his teeth and demanding to kill us all, but Pobrin prevented him. Later on I heard from the Moslems that the whole operation in Bjelovac was led by Bajro known as "Miš"from Voljavica, Bratunac commune.I heard that he had also participated in the attack on the lake at Skelani. I learnt all this in captivity. He was wounded there. So he was in charge of the operation on the lake one day and then Naser took over. Miš was their deputy commander of the batallion. I heard this while I was held captive in Srebrenica. Most of the attackers on Bjelovac came from the villages of Voljavice, Zalužje, Biljače, I know most of them by sight but not by name.Also in the group was Mido and his younger brother, their father' s name is Edo. Edo was a porter in the Sase mine. At 2 p.m. they took us to a holiday home of a man from Sarajevo in Bjelovac not far from my house and at 5 p.m. we were taken to the Moslem village of Podloznik where they held us in a private house for 5 days. Before they took us to Podloznik I saw that they had started to plunder our homes taking shoes, food and other things. In Podloznik they held us in the house of Ramiz, the mine layer who had also worked in the Sase mine. Then Miš and Hazim from Voljavice drove us to Srebrenica in a Mercedes. They shut up my mother-in-law in Srebrenica, a building near the town hall even though she is an old woman and has nothing to do with the war. They took me, my children and little Brana to the village of Solocuša, Srebrenica commune after which I was interrogated. While I was in Podloznik I recognized Zulfo Tursum and Kemo Mehmedović from Pala, Srebrenica. Kemal wore a dagger tied to

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his knee. They offered their services to their army in Bjelovac. The commander of the attack on Bjelovac was Miš and Hazim from Voljavice. Before the attack they came to the village as an advance party, at least that is what I heard in detention where we were held for two months.

During my stay in Solоćuša, Srebrenica commune, I saw that all the Serb houses had been plundered, the window panes, doors and windows, the tiles everything had been stolen, there was nothing left inside either for a normal life. They released us 6-7 days ago.

Bratunac, February 18,1992 Signed: Mira Filipović

Milosava Nikolić,wife of Milorad
from the village of Opravdići,
commune of Bratunac, Serb by
nationality

STATEMENT

After the Moslems attacked Kravica on January 7, 1992 I fled to Zelinje. I returned to my village on January 8, 1993, before my patron saint day, St. Steven's day, to celebrate it.I arrived at the village about 8.00 a.m. and everything was all right. I lit a fire, made coffee and drank a glass of brandy, then I started baking bread for the celebration. Then I went to the stable to tend to the cattle. I met Milivoje and Iva Milanović and gave them their key, to try to open their house with it. My husband Milorad was about 50 m. from me when the shooting started. He then disappeared and I could not see him and I returned to the stable of Golub Janković. Already then I did not know what had become of my husband. I returned to the village and heard the shouting of Moslems, shouting hurrah, let the Serbs have it! I hid in a ditch and saw someone going towards Jovika's house and stable and letting the sheep out. Another one was standing, all of them were armed. I started walking and saw the house of Bole Nikolić ablaze. They saw me and came after me. One caught up with me and aksed me if I knew him. I knew him from sight but I did not know his name and surname. They had already set fire to my house and they made me go into the house and bring out cigarettes. The one who had recognized me asked me where the cigarettes were and told me to hand them over, and that they were taking me to their commander. They brought me to the commander whom I recognized as Nezir from Glogova, whose family lives in Avdagina Njiva, who previously smugggled cattle. There a woman carrying a machine gun, cursing my Chetnik mother, wanted to kill me. Cursing my Serb mother they wanted to kill me, while Fatima Golić, Nezir and Ahmet Gojčinović's brother, whose name I do not know, defended me. When I started from my house which was smouldering, Nezir gave me his rucksack to carry. They burned everything before them. I did not see the killing take place, but from them I heard that they had killed Novak and Vito Simić, our neighbours, elderly people. Nazir ordered what was to be burned.When we came to Kravica, I saw Ohran's son called Huso and the son of Šaban Music who worked with my neighbour Pavle Nikolić.

In the village of Kajići, Nezir, the commander told me to come along and see my Serbs ,where I saw the dead bodies of four men and of one woman on a a stretcher. I recognized one of them, Goran Nikolić, son of Cvijetin. One of the dead men was without a head. According to Nezir, the woman had been wounded and had died.

They took me to Glogova to their headquarters located in the house of a Serb, Nikolić, I do not know his first name. I spent the night there. During the night three women wanted to kill me. In the morning one Ibišević threw a knife at me which stuck in the

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door, demanding that I say that I love Alija Izetbegović. That Ibišević claimed that he had killed Rašo Milošević and others in Glogova during the summer, and claimed that worked in the store in Glogova. When they attacked me, I was defended by Fatima Golić, while her brother told me "fuck your Serb mother, I would kill you if it were not for my sister". I was taken to Srebrenica by Fatima Golić, her son Hajro and her daughter. Fatima is, namely, on the military police force. In Srebrenica they took me to the police station (former Secretariat of the Interior) to the officers on duty, where Dostana from Bjelovac, I do not remember her surname, already was. I was interrogated by Zulfo Tursunović and the commander Nurija. Later we were taken to prison in the courthouse. They kept coming into the prison and maltreating us all the time. They would put a gun to our foreheads, curse our Serb mothers, or come into the prison knives in hand asking whose throat to slit first. A man from Bratunac put a knife to my throat and said: "your Gavro slit my mother's throat".

With me in prison was Andja Mitrović from Patkovci, Zvornik, who told me that she had been raped in Konjević Polje, that she was pregnant, and that she even knew who the father was, one Husein from Cerska where she was in prison. One Krdža, a Moslem, told me that Drago from Srebrenica had died in prison.

Occasionally I saw my neighbour Ratko Nikolić, who had been captured in Kravica, he was black and blue all over and would only blankly stare in front of him. I know that the following were with him in prison: Mićo Milovanović from Sase, Branko whose surname I do not know from Zvornik, Mišo and Drago from Zvornik, or something like that, I do not remember well, then one Nešo or Stevo, all of them mainly taken prisoner in Cerska in May last year.

A police officer on duty , Ešref Gabeljić, formerly an inspector in the Communal Assembly, whom I knew, came one day and told me : " Your Gavro will not have you". In this police station they call each other by Serbian names, but we all know that they are Moslems. They call one of them UPI and one Salko , Osman and Hasan, a big blond man, were also there.

I am ready to repeat all this before any court.

Milosava Nikolić

(thumbprint)

GVOZDENIJA MATIĆ, daughter of Vidoje, village of Sikirić
Nationality: Serb, occupation: housewife.
Bratunac commune

STATEMENT

On December 14, 1992 I was in my house in Sikirić when the shooting started at 5.55. I slept upstairs so I ran down the steps, went into the kitchen and my husband Desimir followed me.Desimir is a farmer and we've lived all our life in the village. As I entered the kitchen, I turned on the light and a bullet shot through the window from the direction of Loznička Rijeka and hit the stove in the kitchen. Desimir and I ran outside.

We came under heavy fire outside and we saw a large group of Moslems jumping over the fence of our yard. There must have been about a hundred of them. There were some civilians and some in camouflage uniforms carrying weapons. The group included some women and older boys carrying sacks for the loot. The part of Sikirić where we lived was mostly inhabited by Serbs. Among the Moslems there were unarmed men with large back-packs. I ran to the pigsty while my husband ran to the other side of the house, they shot him and killed him on the spot. I hid among the pigs and when they killed my Desimir I heard them saying " Sleep, old man, sleep". All that time, my husband's sister called Božana Ostojić was in our house. She did not manage to escape because the moment she got up to run the Moslems killed her. Actually she was killed under the kitchen table - that is where we found her. While I was hiding in the pigsty, a young dark Moslem (about 25 he must have been) came up wearing a coloured uniform, but I could not recognize him now. Seeing me he gave me a sign to crouch and asked me if I had any flour. I told him we had plenty of everything in the house begging him to take everything but not to slaughter me. He was followed by another Moslem in plain clothes, I recognized him as Rešid from Brezovica, he was carrying a back-pack. I hid and he did not see me. When the two

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of them left, fearing I would be found, I climbed up on the roof beams. Later on at least a hundred of them came looking around in my pigsty. But I stayed where I was until about 9 p.m. About 6 p.m. four Moslems appeared including the one who had spotted me in the pigsty and I heard him explaining to the others how he had found me there in the morning and that now I was gone. Another one from the group said "I have been waiting here for 2 hours, she could not have left unnoticed". A little later , another 4-5 Moslems came in to slaughter some pigs, they took about 7 pigs, killed them,cut up the meat in pieces, packed it and went off with it. I heard one of them saying to the others:"Edo or Medo, I am not sure which, you have been near pigs and you know how to kill them". He answered that he had never slaughtered any pigs. I think they were referring to Edo from Osmač, Srebrenica commune who had settled in Sikirić a few years ago. I was still in hiding when about 7.30 p.m. the same people who had killed the pigs set fire to both houses and both stables taking my cow and horse with them. Among the Moslems who burnt down our village and killed us Serbs I recognized Alija Ibrić from Pirić, he was in plain clothes and he was not carrying a gun, also Hajrudin Begzadić from Pirić in a coloured uniform, Meho from Bajrić and his two daughters and Esma Kiverić, a teacher from Srebrenica and I heard her clearly say:"Go from door to door, wait for them and kill them and when you've killed them collect the loot". I saw Alija Ibrić take a canister with brandy inside, some meat and sitting on the porch say:"If you were alive now Desimir we would drink to you because your brandy is so good."I saw Alija break into the curing shed. I also heard that Ržešid Sinanović from Bjelovac had killed Miloš Jovanović from the small village of Jovanovići. In the group of Moslems I recognized Jusuf's youngest son and daughter-in-law, then I recognized Meho and his two daughters and he is from Bajrić, then Rukin's daughter who is Jusuf' s daughter-in-law. Then there was Mirsa, Edo's brother from Osmač. Desimir and his sister were killed by Edo and Mirso, both from Osmač,because they were the first to jump over our fence. About 9 o'clock in the evening a transporter of the Serb army reached the Loznica bridge and then I heard the

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Moslems saying " Let' s get out of here, they have come from Bratunac, they could surround us and kill us."I went to hide in a shed when about 6 Moslems came by carrying their loot collected in the Serb houses, they were on the run fearing the Serb army because they knew the Serb army had probably discovered that the Moslems had killed so many civilians, plundered their homes and burnt down our village. Then I went downhill to the river in the direction of Bjelovac. As I climbed over a wire fence I stepped on a corpse in the dark. I learnt the next day that Grozda and her son Zlatan had been killed there. Zlatan was a craftsman. I was present when they carried Boža Todorović from Loznica and Novak Vuksić also from Loznica out of the transporter and when they both died there while we were waiting for the boat to carry us across to Ljubovija in Serbia where they would get medical care. There were a lot of wounded people waiting to be transported to Serbia for treatment. I too crossed into Serbia by boat.

Signed: Gvozdenija Matić, born 1938

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RATKO (Rajo) NIKOLIĆ
Born on: July 7, 1945
Place of birth: Opravdići, commune of Bratunac
Profession: worker - night watchman
Nationality: Serb

STATEMENT

I was born in the village of Opravdići, in the commune of Bratunac which is a purely Serbian village in which I lived all my life. I did not do my military service since I was found incapable, and due to the fact that I was not a conscript I did not take part in the war as a member of the Territorial Defense nor was I officially issued any arms.

I was captured on January 20, 1991 in my native village of Opravdići by the members of Muslim army, namely by a group of about 25 soldiers in camouflage uniforms, all of them armed with automatic rifles; I knew no one from the group. They appeared suddenly, fired at me immediately and wounded me in the leg, although I was in civilian clothes, unarmed and I did not even attempt to escape. They took me to Pervane and then put me onto a truck. After that Naser arrived from Konjević Polje together with Zulfo Tursunović, so I left with them and their army for Ježeštice from were I was taken on foot to a Muslim village and then from there driven to Srebrenica. They locked me up in the police station prison. There I found Kostadin Popović, called, "Kojo" who was captured on Christmas in Kravica, Mića, whose last name I do not know, but I did find out that he was from Sas and that he worked on a floatation line, as well as an old man from Ježeštica whose name or surname I did not find out, since he was badly beaten and died that night in prison.He was taken away the next day and buried somewhere. The day after, I remember it was a Wednesday, I was taken to the first floor, to the office of a man dressed in a camouflage uniform. I saw on the table in front of him a large bayonet, some salt on a plate and a gun. He asked for my name and surname, which weapons I was officially issued, how many children I had, where they were and where were the other members of my immediate family. After that he asked me whether I knew what the knife and salt were used for, and when I answered that salt was used to flavour food and a knife for many

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purposes, he said that I was wrong, and that a knife is used to draw crosses on the body and salt to sprinkle on them. He did not ask me anything else, he did not beat me and the policeman on duty took me back to prison. After that the policemen who were on duty, two or three of them would enter the prison at a time and beat us all over, using their hands, feet and rods until we would loose consciousness. They would beat us up like that on a number of ocassions in the course of both day and night, as each shift would come to work. While beating us they would curse our Chetnik mothers and use other obscene words. I did not know these policemen, not even their names, since in our presence they called one another by Serbian names such as Bata, Zoran etc. I was in prison until 16 January, when Skelani was attacked. On that day they transferred three of us to a prison which was located behind the court in Srebrnica. Three of us were locked up in one room, while in the room accross the hall they kept the women. On that same night they brought six more men from the vicinity of Skelane whose names I never found out, and locked them up with us. At the beginning of February, they brought from Pobudje, from a barn they kept the prisoners until then, among others, Andja, I don't know her last name, I just know that she was from a village in the vicinity of Zvornik and that she worked in the Vezionica plant in Zenica, a seventeen-year old boy named Dragan who was captured in May 1992 in Kasaba, Branko Sekulić wounded and captured at Rogač also in May 1992, Ilija, I don't know his last name captured in Skelane and Jakov from Popović who was captured in Konjević Polje while he was returning from the army as well as a man from Zenica whose name and surname I don't know and who was wounded and captured in Kajići on Christman during the attack on Kravica. We spent the entire time in that prison. During that time we were beaten with all sorts of objects by the guards and others who the guards let it, a number of times during the day and especially at night.Zulfo Tursunović came two or three times and asked who beat us, and we answered that we were beaten by whoever wanted to do it, and immediately after he left we were beaten again just like before. Sometimes they would take out some of us, particularly Kojo and beat him up so badly that when they brought him back into the prison he would be in an unconscious state. During that entire time, a doctor never came to prison to examine us, except for one occasion when we were taken to the hospital for examination. Even then we were not examined by a doctor, we just told him where we hurt and he sent us back to prison without giving us any medication. As a result of the daily beatings in prison, Kostadin Popović, Mićo and a man from the vicinity of

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Skelane who was about 63 years old died. When Kostadin died they stopped beating us, while Mićo died a few days after Kostadin. They took the three of them from the prison and I heard that they buried them in the cemetary in Srebrenica. During the whole time we spent in captivity we did not bathe and every 2 to 3 days we got only a small bucket of water. We ate only once a day, and I know that I ate beans 43 times and potatoes on two occasions ;the food was uncooked, unsalted and inadequately prepared. With the food we got a small piece of oatcake, on 3 or 4 occasions corn bread. We had nothing to lie on or cover ourselves with.

On February 18, 1993 a man without a left arm up to the elbow came to prison and said that the first one to get up would be exchanged, and as I was the first to stand up, I was the one chosen for the exchange. We were taken to be exchanged twice and then brought back, I and Ilija who was in the hospital at that time due to an injury. On the third occasion on February 26, 1993 we were exchanged at Jezero. Since I was beaten and my ribs were broken, and considering that I had lost 25 kilograms, I was sent to the hospital in Zvornik were I spent two weeks being treated and recuperating. I have the required medical certificates which I am submitting.

I am prepared to repeat this statement in any court or international organization.

In Bratunac, 3, April 1993 Ratko Nikolić,sd.

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MEDICAL CENTRE -INTERNAL MEDICINE WARD
ZVORNIK

Hospital Discharge Certficate

Name and surname: Ratko Nikolić
from Zenić in the vicinity of Kravica was treated in this hospital on the internal medicine ward from March 1, 93 to March 14, 1993 for the following ailments: Asthena cerperis, St. post Centusienem cerperis., St. post Fracturam costae IV et VIII sin.

Method of treatment: Hyperalimentary diet,nutritive solutions containinq high doses of proteins, fats, carbohydrates, vitamins,electrolytes and essential amino acids and analgetics.

The patient was admitted on this ward due to extreme physical weakness,exhaustion and fatigue, pain all over the body. In addition, the patient complained of frequent, liquid defecations without any traces of blood or phlegm. Namely, seven weeks prior to being admitted to the hospital the patient was captured by the Muslim army and taken.to prison, where he was physically and mentally maltreated and at the same time very poorly fed.

According to the patient's statement he weighed 75 kilos before he was captured and on admittance to the hospital he had exactly 50 kilograms. When he was admitted to this ward the patient was actively mobile,...., afebrile and gave the impression of an patient in a medium grave condition. He was conscious, oriented in time and space and towards himself and others. The patient was a man of medium hight and asthenic constitution.and had the body of an extremely malnourished man. On the basis of an ausculation, rhythmical heart action with clear tones and no cardiac murmers was registered. The pulse was 88/min and the blood pressure 110/80 mmgh.The breathing frequency and respiratory sounds were found to be normal.The front abdominal wall was slightly below the level of the thorax,soft and without resistance on palpation, and painfully sensitive on the entire surface. The liver and spleen could not be felt. Upon admission all the basic laboratory analyses were done: Hb-5.7mmol 1/1., Er-2.8., Le- 6.1., sugar level 2.8 mmol 1/1,total bilirubin 7.5, nik romol 171,protein plasma 63g/1, urea 4,1 mmol,creatinine 66 micromol 1/1., ALT

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133nkat. AST 266 nkat. sugar level control test 3.8 mmol 1/1, urine normal. A surgeon examined the patient and determined a post-contusion state of the body and a post-fracture state of the fourth and eighth left ribs. Upon admission an electrocardiographic examination was made and the findings were regular: sinus noatrial node as the pace maker of the heart activity, and frequency about 65/min., negative T waves in D2,D3 while the results of the radiophotographic examination of the lungs were regular as well as the findings of the pulmonary segments examination. A radiologist examined the X-rays of the thorax and found the state characteristic for the fracture of the fourth and eighth left ribs. In addition a neuropsychiatrist examined the patient and found the patients neurological state normal and his mental state without any psychopathological symptoms. An echographic examination of the abdomen was made and gave the following results: the liver somewhat enlarged and lowered, homogenous and lighter in colour. The kidneys are large and well developed on both sides of the pyelocalicectasis system. The parenchyma is wider than normal. An edema of the medullary pyramids was found. In the lower left lobe of the kidney in the parenchyma a hyp... change was found the size of 1 cm. The urinary bladder was empty. During his stay in the hospital the patient received oral and parenteral hyperalimentation and analgetics and vitamins and oligo-elemenns and essential amino acids. Discharged as recuperated with the recommendation to be on home care and spared all physical or other activities for at least one more month and then to contact an internist for a check up and the required laboratory analyses.

Ljubisav N. Ġavrić. M.D.
specialist for internal diseases

N.B.: Officially authorized by the undersigned: The Discharge certificate could not be reproduced.

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STATEMENT

In the early morning hours of Monday, December 14, 1992, I was sleeping in my house in Sikirić. My father and brother were also in the house. Shooting in the village started around 6.00 a.m. I ran out into the yard and saw a Moslem machine gun firing from the direction of Salko Begzadić's house, which is some 300 meters distant from mine.

I called my father and told him to run away because the village had been attacked by Moslems. While he was leaving the house I fired some 10 bullets to frighten them. The shooting grew in intensity and did not stop, it came from all sides, also from the direction of the house of Desimir Matić, i.e. from the direction of the Moslem village of Pirići.

I set out towards my guard post and Mirko Petrović from Bjelovac (a settlement) came along running. He told me that he could not start his truck and that he was running to Bjelovac to get help. Running after him was Milovan Simić, wounded in two places, who said that a bullet had hit him and that "Turks" had entered the Serb houses there in Sikirić, from the direction of Salko Begzadić's house.

I went to the asphalt road and was joined by my father and brother and Milivoje Mitrović nicknamed "Miko". I saw a large group of Moslems coming towards us along the Drina river from the direction of Salko Begzadić's house. They were about 100-200 m. away. I saw when Rado Mitrović was killed and Dragica Nedeljković wounded. She is now in hospital in Valjevo. The Moslems were in fatigues and in civilian clothes. They were silent. I could not recognize anyone because of the distance and because it was early morning. I saw when Milivoje Mitrović was wounded near the Drina. We withdrew towards the village of Bjelovac.During the following night we crossed the Drina river, and spent the whole day hiding on its banks.

I know of no other particulars. I heard the voices of the Moslems from the asphalt road cursing; "F... their Chetnik mothers, let's take Bratunac".

That same evening, December 14,1992 , (actually during the day about 10 o'clock) we took the wounded to the Serbian side, and while they were on the right bank of the Drina they were shot at by Moslems from Bosnia from infantry weapons. On that occasion, in Serbia, 5 people were wounded, as well as Mladjen Nedeljković and Vidoje Ilić, both from Sikirić, who were driving the boat. I do not know the names of the wounded. In the evening, i.e. night the rest of us crossed over to Serbia by boat, after having taken care of the wounded first.

sgd.Predrag Nedeljković,
born in 1963,from the
village of Sikirić,
commune of Bratunac

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Milorad Nikolić,born in 1934
in the village of Opravdići,
commune of Bratunac,where he
has permanent residence,farmer

STATEMENT

After on January 7,1993, our Orthodox Christmas, Moslems hit and burned the village of Kravica and killed on that occasion a lot of Serb civilians, women, children and old people, to escape the Moslems, as I am old and infirm, as is my wife, I and my wife Milosava fled to the village of Zelinje.

On the next day, i.e. on January 8, 1993 we returned to our village and were in our house somewhere around 10 a.m. My neighbours Mitar Nikolić, his wife Radojka and other villagers returned to the village with me. We returned to the village so as to celebrate our patron saint'sday,St.Steven. After we had coffee in the house I and my wife went to feed the livestock to our stable, some 300-400 m away from the house. When we approached the stable firing from small arms began from the direction of Mandići and Mrakovac hill. I was startled by the fire and I saw at a distance of around 200 m away as the crow flies a firing line of Moslems, who opened fire on us. Bullets ricochetted around us hitting the frozen ground. My wife started wending her way up the hill towards the house and I stayed there to try to give her cover while she advanced towards the house. Then I heard the Moslems shooting around our houses as well. As my wife had just gone home I ran up to see what was happening and I heard the Moslems shouting to each other that she was to be caught alive and I also heard bullets blasting somewhere about 50 m. away from me behind the houses. Because of the fire from small arms I could not see what was happening around the houses but I had to retreat towards the woods so as to save my life. At that point I lost all trace of my wife who was a very sick woman and could hardly move. Some time later I heard from my neighbours that the feeble Novak Simić, 60 years old and Vitomir Milanović, aged 48, were killed. I asked the villagers who were pulling out the dead bodies of these two men whether perhaps they had also found the body of my wife and they said that they hadn't although the whole area had been searched. On that day when the Moslems caught my wife they burned down my house and all the auxiliary structures around it, they drove away a team of oxen, one heifer and 18 sheep;before that they had plundered everything that could be taken away and they took it away using my cart.

They also set fire to other houses, those of my neighbours, who were either alive or were killed.

Bratunac, February 5,1993

Statement by:
sgd. Milorad Nikolić
